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THE TWO HOME RULES.

PARLIAMENT reassembles to-morrow, but the political interest of the week centres not at Westminster but at Birmingham. Mr. GLADSTONE'S visit to the Midlands is opportunely timed. The veteran statesman, we rejoice to hear from Hawarden, is in excellent health and in famous spirits, and every one is looking forward with confidence to the great demonstration with which the Liberals are to crown the labours of the Recess, and to proclaim the watchword of the battle which will not be decided until the close of the coming General Election.

We do not anticipate from Mr. GLADSTONE a detailed programme. But we have a right to expect from him a distinct enunciation of a great principle; that is that Home Rule in the true Gladstonian sense is not a policy of despair, but a policy of hope, that the establishment of an Irish Parliament on College-green is not the first step in the surrender of Empire, but the indispensable first step towards its reconstruction on a broader and sounder basis. In other words, Mr. GLADSTONE may be expected to say that he is for Home Rule, not because he is against the Empire, but because without Home Rule—and not Home Rule in Ireland alone—it is impossible either to govern or to maintain the Empire. We are revealing no secrets when we say that there are, or rather there have been, two schools of Home Rulers. There are those who are Home Rulers because they despair of the Empire, and to whom Home Rule is not the reunion of Ireland with England, but the cutting of Ireland adrift. It is these men who have been the chief stumbling block to the success of the Liberal party. They are the honest but belated survivors of the Cobdenic school to whom colonies were burdens well nigh not to be borne, and whose aspirations for a little England were hardly disguised. They belong to the same party as the little knot of men who would have England abdicate her position in the Concert of Europe, and pursue a policy of absolute non-intervention. If we may be pardoned using once more the stalest of all similes, we may say that these men are the Mr. Hydes of our party. It is largely because of them and their policy of ignoble selfishness that we are at this moment in the cold shade of Opposition, and if at any time they were once more to come to the front, even our promising prospects of coming victory would be blighted by the record of the people from a school that is false to the traditions and which mocks at the aspirations of our Imperial race. On the other hand, there are other Home Rulers, and it is with these that we expect Mr. GLADSTONE will this week authoritatively ally himself, who are Home Rulers because they see that Home Rule is the first step to that system of Federation without which our Empire will perish. "You will have to federate or perish" was what Sir HERCULES ROBINSON said three years ago, and Ireland is compelling us to federate. Instead of regarding Home Rule as the cutting adrift of Ireland, the men of this school rejoice to be able to use Home Rule as the lever by which they can secure the end which they have from the first kept steadily in view.

The difference between the two schools of Home Rulers came to a head in the controversy that raged around the 24th clause of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule Bill. The Home Rulers who were striving to get the colonies represented at Westminster in order to prevent the Empire from going to pieces, were aghast when it was calmly proposed that Ireland should be added to the number of dependencies unrepresented at St. Stephen's. Some of them despaired and kept silence, shrinking from the reponsibility of opposing Mr. GLADSTONE. Others, with greater faith in their cause, declared open war upon a Bill which gave colour to the accusation of the Unionists that under the guise of decentralization the Government was proposing dismemberment. Mr. GLADSTONE, swayed by importunate advisers of the Little England school, refused to abandon the Jonah clause with the necessary promptitude, and his Bill was thrown out. In the penitential period that has ensued Mr. GLADSTONE discovered his mistake, and at Swansea he definitely declared himself in favour of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. He reaffirmed his decision the other day in a letter to his constituents, but we hope that he will refer to the subject in unmistakable terms at Bingley Hall. Upon that subject the party cannot afford to be the victim of any misunderstanding.

It is the more necessary for us to say this because the *Freeman's Journal* last week took occasion to grumble at the refusal of the British electors to consent to the destruction of the Imperial Parliament as a corollary of the concession of an Irish Parliament. We hope that our contemporary distinctly understands that of Home Rule of the dismemberment variety with the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster, after which it seems to hanker, there is no more chance than there is of the cession of the Isle of Wight to France. We shall sweep the polls at the coming General Election with Home Rule as the first step to Federation, but we shall be beaten and deservedly beaten, into smithereens if we hoist the flag of Home Rule as the first step to Disintegration. And whatever else Mr. GLADSTONE says or does not say at Birmingham, we look to him to make it unmistakably clear that it is the former and not the latter cause to which he has committed the Liberal party.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

MR. GLADSTONE'S visit to Birmingham this week will be the occasion of the most important political demonstration of the year. This visit suggests the publication of an article which will perhaps enable us to form a somewhat more adequate conception of the magnetic personality of the Leader of the Liberal Party. In this and the following articles the object is to represent Mr. Gladstone as a man rather than as a politician, to draw away the veil which hides the personality and daily life of the foremost of living Englishmen from the affectionate curiosity of his fellow-men, and to afford all those who are acclaiming the statesman and party leader an opportunity of knowing somewhat more of the private and domestic life and personal character of one of the most remarkable men of this generation.

I.—AT BIRMINGHAM AND AT HAWARDEN.

1877 AND 1888.

It is eleven years since Mr. Gladstone visited the Midland capital, and an interesting parallel may be drawn between the circumstances of his visit in 1877 and those of to-day. In 1877 the Tories, almost to a man, and a large section of the Whigs, had persuaded themselves that Mr. Gladstone had irrevocably ruined his party, and closed against himself the road which leads to power. The *Times*, which had not then lost all its Liberal traditions, commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's appearance at Bingley Hall in 1877, said: "Never in our remembrance has a public man been so generally ostracised by the most powerful and confident part of English society; never has it been more generally agreed that a statesman's career has been at an end, and that his most skilful oratory would fail in the object of its persuasion. But who can say that this now holds good? All that has the true and clear ring of Liberalism in the country, and that may be counted upon to endure and to have its strength and weight in any future contest between the two great parties of the State, now attaches itself to the name of Mr. Gladstone." Every word of this might be reproduced to-day in the columns of the *Times*, if the *Times* were conducted in 1888 with the same fair play and common-sense that marked its conduct in 1877.

Once more Mr. Gladstone comes to Birmingham, pursued thither by the ceaseless detraction and insults of those who recognize by a sure instinct that in him they have their most deadly foe. Once more they are going about exulting at the thought that Mr. Gladstone (who has survived, and even profited by, his "suicide" in the preceding agitation) is assuredly politically dead and done for on account of Home Rule. It matters little that some of those who stood by his side in 1877—and made no small political capital for themselves in those years because they stood by his side—have now turned renegade, and joined the ranks of reaction. Mr. Gladstone to-day is as strong as he was in 1877—strong, that is, in the strength of his own genius and in the confidence of the majority of his countrymen. If Lord Salisbury dared to dissolve, we should see repeated the same phenomenon that we witnessed in 1880. Mr. Gladstone would once more come back to power at the head of a triumphal party, pledged to carry out the policy of which in evil repute as in good repute he has been the unfaltering advocate, and with which he is yet destined to achieve the crowning victory of his long and illustrious career.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN THEN AND NOW.

When it was announced that Mr. Gladstone was actually going to Birmingham to officiate at the inauguration of the Caucus a wail of alarm went up from the Whigs. It was regarded as a going over, bag and baggage, to the Radical wing, and on many old fogies it produced exactly the same effect that was subsequently occasioned by Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule. Mr Hayward, Q.C., the well-known essayist and man about town, wrote to Mr. Gladstone on May 26, 1877, an interesting letter concerning the prospect at home and abroad, in the course of which the following remarks occur:—

I was at Deadbrook from Monday to Tuesday with Lord Hartington, &c. *He* has no feeling of the sort, but many leading Liberals make no secret of their fears, and your visit to Birmingham will reopen the [illegible] breach in the party. *They* contend

that it will be impossible for you to confine yourself to the Eastern Question, or that at all events you will be made to appear as the leader of the section of which Chamberlayne [*sic*] is the spokesman. I hear this from so many quarters that I think it best to mention it to you.

Little Mr. Gladstone cared for the vaticinations of the Whigs, whose mutterings Mr. Hayward reported. He was as ready to help Mr. Chamberlain when Mr. Chamberlain was working for freedom as he is to-day to help Ireland when Ireland asks for Home Rule. To Birmingham accordingly Mr. Gladstone went. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were received on the platform by Mr. Chamberlain, with whom they stayed during their visit to Birmingham. At the close of the meetings Mr. Gladstone was entertained at a banquet by the mayor in the town hall. Mr. Chamberlain proposed the health of Mr. Gladstone. He said:—

I think Mr. Gladstone may rely upon it that his reception conveys something more than the opinion of Birmingham as to the feeling with which he is regarded by the great mass of his countrymen. We are not ungrateful for the services which he has rendered, and not unmindful of the sacrifices which they have entailed. Mr. Gladstone, we are sometimes told, has broken through the traditions of official etiquette, and even of party discipline. I am happy to say, not for the first time, he has been wiser than statesmen who are ignorant of the sentiment of the English people, and, let us admit, than some of our official leaders, though he has had the courage, as he told us this morning, to appeal to the heart and intelligence of the nation, on which he acts now not for the first time. There is not one of the privileges which we enjoy, not one of the rights which have been conferred upon us during his political lifetime, that does not owe much to his eloquent advocacy and support. I cannot say what the future may have in store for us. I do not know what fresh claims to our gratitude the right hon. gentleman may yet make good, but I say that if the account were balanced to-night, if the page were not illustrated by another line, there is still enough in the record to justify the pride and esteem with which he is regarded by all that is truest and best in the English people.

II.—MR. GLADSTONE AT HOME.

Hawarden Park, in the centre of which stands Hawarden Castle, is one of the finest country seats in the three kingdoms. Visitors who arrive at Hawarden for the first time are surprised at the extent of the grounds and the beauty of the Park. Hawarden Park, with Hawarden Castle, came to Mr. Gladstone with his wife. When Mr. Gladstone married he had no intention of making his seat in Wales, but finding that Sir Stephen Glynne was in circumstances which rendered it disadvantageous to the family for him to live in the Castle, Mr. Gladstone bought some of the land, and took up his quarters with his father-in-law in the Castle, which had been temporarily closed. This arrangement lasted for many years, and was attended with none of the disagreeable consequences which so often happen when two generations live under one roof. The two families lived side by side, and nothing could exceed the harmony of the united households. Sir Stephen Glynne always sat at the head of the table, while Mrs. Gladstone sat at the other end; Mr. Gladstone sat between. This arrangement continued down to the death of Sir Stephen Glynne, and it was rather curious to see a statesman whose name and whose fame were familiar throughout the world always taking the second place in his own house. But for the somewhat embarrassed circumstances of Sir Stephen Glynne, which led Mr. Gladstone to buy up some of his estate, it was his intention to have bought an estate in Scotland, to which, as his native country, Mr. Gladstone has always been strongly attached. The accident, therefore, of a temporary financial embarrassment on the part of his father-in-law has made Hawarden famous throughout the world, and supplied Mr. Gladstone with a very much more convenient country seat than any which he could have procured north of the Tweed.

The Library at Hawarden.

The library at Hawarden is one of the finest private libraries in the country. It consists of more than 20,000 volumes, and considerable curiosity exists as to what Mr. Gladstone intends to do with this collection of books after his death, which every one hopes will be far distant. Contrary to the usual practice obtaining in magnificent private libraries, Mr. Gladstone allows his books to be lent out to almost any one in the neighbourhood who wishes to read them. At one time this liberty was unlimited; any one could take a book out and keep it an indefinite period, provided that he simply left an acknowledgment of having borrowed the book. This privilege, however, was so much abused by some persons that a few years ago a rule was laid down limiting the time for which a book might be kept to one month. With that exception, however, the Hawarden library is still the free loan library of the country-side.

How Mr. Gladstone reads Books.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to the other, when his mind has reached the limit of absorption. This is a necessary corrective to the tendency to think only of one thing at one time, which sometimes in politics leads him to neglect that all-round survey of the situation which is indispensable to a Prime Minister. During the beginning of the Irish question in 1880 he was so absorbed in the question of the coercion of Turkey that he could hardly be induced to spare a thought for Ireland; now it is just as difficult to get him to think of any political question but that of Ireland.

He complains sometimes that his memory is no longer quite so good as it used to be, but although that may be true, it is still twice as good as anybody else's, for Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary faculty of not only remembering those things he ought to remember, but for forgetting those things it is useless for him to remember. His mind is thus unencumbered with any unnecessary top-hamper, and he can always, so to speak, lay his hand upon anything the moment he wants it. This retentive memory was no doubt born with him, but it has been largely developed by the constant habit of taking pains. When he reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin those passages which he wishes to remember, querying those about which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes. At the end of the volume he constructs a kind of index of his own which enables him to refer to those things he wishes to remember in the book.

How he spends the Day.

Mr. Gladstone lives a very regular life at home. He breakfasts lightly about seven o'clock in the morning, and shortly before eight walks to the church for prayers. Upon his return from morning prayers Mr. Gladstone retires to his study, where he peruses and answers his enormous mass of daily correspondence. Luncheon at the Castle is conducted in a homely manner. The "lunch is on the hob" at Hawarden Castle for an hour or two during the day, and is partaken of by those at home at various times. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone takes a walk in the grounds. Mr. Gladstone dines at eight o'clock. Mr. Gladstone retires early, and shortly after ten o'clock his day's labours are over. Mr. Gladstone drinks bitter beer with his luncheon. A glass or two of claret at dinner, and sometimes a glass of port, that nectar of orators, satisfy his very moderate requirements for stimulant. Mr. Gladstone, like General Ignatieff, has never smoked. He belongs to the older school, which acquired its habits at a time when tobacco smoking was regarded as somewhat vulgar. Hence neither pipe, cigar, nor cigarette is ever to be seen between his lips. But Mr. Gladstone is not in any sense ascetic; he is a generous liver, and is a great believer in the virtues of a glass of good port wine. When speaking his fillip is a compound of sherry and egg, which is carefully prepared by Mrs. Gladstone, who attends to its manufacture with as much anxiety as if it were the elixir of life. One or, at the outside, two draughts of this mystical preparation suffice to carry Mr. Gladstone through the longest speech, therein affording a great contrast to the method of Prince Bismarck, who on the last occasion when he made a speech in the Reichstag was supplied with nips of brandy and water by his son and his secretary every five minutes.

III.—REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's Father.

It is not generally known that if Mr. Gladstone had not been swayed by a very strong sense of filial duty he would never have entered Parliament, his own strong predisposition being to take orders and go into the Church. This desire his father strongly opposed as he wished him to enter Parliament and serve his country in the Legislature. Mr. Gladstone reluctantly but loyally obeyed. Another incident, which is not generally known, is that it was the same principle of filial obedience which first brought to light that extraordinary aptitude for figures which enables Mr. Gladstone to be far and away the greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer whom England has ever had. When he was at Oxford he wrote home, saying that he didn't care for mathematics, and intended to concentrate his attention upon classics. His father wrote back that he heard with much grief his son's decision. He did not think a man was a man unless he knew mathematics. Mr. Gladstone, on receiving this intimation of his father's wishes, abandoned his own plan, and applied himself with his usual concentration to the study of mathematics. Much to his surprise he came out double first. He often said in after life that he had done it to please his father, and that he would never have been Chancellor of the Exchequer had it not been for the bent given to his mind by his compliance with his father's wish that he should pursue mathematical studies.

A Candidate for the Irish Office.

It is interesting to know that when Sir Robert Peel asked Mr. Gladstone to join his Government half a century ago, the office which Mr. Gladstone coveted was that of Chief Secretary to the Irish Viceroy—so long ago had he interested himself in that unhappy country. But Sir Robert Peel had discovered his financial genius, and placed him where he would find full scope for its exercise. Mr. Gladstone, however, kept the idea of studying the Irish question on the spot still before him, and we find him in 1845 proposing to his friend Mr. Hope Scott that they should devote some time together "to a working tour in Ireland, eschewing all grandeur, and taking little account even of scenery, compared with the purpose of looking from close quarters at the institutions for religion and education of this country, and at the character of the people." Even a trip of some weeks, he thought, though very inadequate, would "do much when it is added to an habitual though indirect knowledge."

His Personal Magnanimity.

It has always been the rule among our public men—long may it last!—to exclude political antagonism from the sphere of private life. Nobody was more ready than Mr. Gladstone to defend in private a political opponent with whom he may have been a few hours before in hot conflict. He has always maintained, for example, that Lord Beaconsfield was a man devoid of personal animosities, and he has often in private expressed his admiration of his devotion to his wife, his loyalty to his race, and "his splendid parliamentary pluck." The moment he heard of his great rival's death, he telegraphed to Lord Rowton an offer of a public funeral. Once when Lord Salisbury was somewhat violently attacked in his presence, Mr. Gladstone said: "I do not believe that Salisbury is at all governed by political ambition. I believe him to be perfectly honest, and I can never think very unkindly of him since the day I first saw him, a bright boy in red petticoats, playing with his mother."

Burke and Gladstone.

Some years ago the present writer, in course of conversation with a distinguished public man, of moderate Conservative opinions, remarked that if he had to write a history of British statesmen he would put Burke first and Gladstone second. "Would you?" said his friend; "I would put Gladstone first and Burke second. You are right in bracketing them. They have more in common than any other two statesmen that can be named. They are alike in their hold of first principles, in the philosophic and theological vein which runs through their politics, in the passion and fervour of their advocacy, in the range and variety of their knowledge, in the genuine consistency which underlies all superficial inconsistencies. But Gladstone is superior to Burke as an orator and debater. He is equally at home and equally effective in addressing the House of Commons, an academic assembly, a religious meeting, or an ignorant multitude. Burke's speeches are splendid to read, but the finest of them all—that on American taxation—emptied the House of Commons. And who can imagine Gladstone breaking down in addressing a crowd of undergraduates, as Burke did in his rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University? Gladstone is also superior to Burke in his large grasp of principles, combined with extraordinary skill in the management of details. Burke could not have kept up the attention and interest of the House of Commons for hours as he led them through a wilderness of financial figures."

Mr. Gladstone and Church Patronage.

There has probably never been so laboriously conscientious a distributor of ecclesiastical Crown patronage as Mr. Gladstone. In his ecclesiastical appointments he never took politics into consideration. A conspicuous instance of this may be mentioned. When it was rumoured that he intended to recommend Dr. Benson for the vacant see of Canterbury, a political supporter called to remonstrate with him. Mr. Gladstone begged to know the ground of his objection. "The Bishop of Truro is a strong Tory," was the answer; "but that is not all. He has joined Mr. Raikes's election committee at Cambridge; and it was only last week that Raikes made a violent personal attack upon yourself." "Do you know," replied Mr. Gladstone, "that you have just supplied me with a strong argument in Dr. Benson's favour? for, if he had been a worldly man or self-seeker, he would not have done anything so imprudent."

A Painter's Story.

Mr. Frank Holl, who painted a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, also painted a portrait of Mr. Bright. When Mr. Bright was sitting for his portrait, so Mr. Holl told the story, I hazarded the remark: "It must be a very painful thing for you, Mr. Bright, that after all these years you should have found cause to sever your connection?" "Indeed it is," responded Mr. Bright, with a sigh; "to think that after we have trodden the same path together, shoulder to

shoulder and hand in hand, we should be forced apart in the evening of our lives! And by what? By a bogey that has risen up within him, and is beckoning him away from duty and sense, by his own Frankenstein's monster. Do you know, Mr. Holl, I seriously fear that my dear old friend's mind has really become radically undermined?" When I was painting Mr. Gladstone, the subject of Mr. Bright's portrait cropped up. "Ah!" said Mr. Gladstone, with much interest, "and how did you find him?" "Fairly well; and he spoke very affectionately of you, Mr. Gladstone." "Did he indeed?" replied he, sorrowfully, "did he indeed? Ah, that was a cruel blow! That after a lifetime of mutual esteem and of good work carried through together we should be divided on so clear a question! Tell me, Mr. Holl"—and here his mouth twitched and his voice shook with great emotion—"tell me, did you observe anything in the manner of my old friend which would lead you to believe that his reason was becoming in any way unhinged?"

THE CLERK'S LUCKY HIT.

He had very little patronage in his gift while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he was of course importuned constantly by crowds of applicants. An instance of the personal interest which he took in such cases may be given. A clerk out of place wrote to say that he had borne his misfortunes a long time with resignation; but an incident had just happened which knocked the heart clean out of him, and he appealed accordingly to Mr. Gladstone's pity. The incident was as follows:—The clerk had replied to an undertaker's advertisement, and found himself one of a long queue of similar applicants before the undertaker's office. Two street Arabs passing by exclaimed: "Eh! Bill, what a lot of chaps waiting to be measured for their coffins!" This was too much for the clerk's feelings; he returned home and wrote to Mr. Gladstone. The humour and pathos of the incident touched Mr. Gladstone, and, after inquiry, he gave the applicant a clerkship.

*THE STORY OF HOLLAND.**

HOLLAND is the European State with the development of which England has had most to do, and without a knowledge of Dutch history it is hardly possible to understand either our own past or the politics of to-day. A systematic and continuous account in English of the growth of Holland is much needed, and Professor Thorold Rogers goes a good way to supply the want. There is much that is valuable in this book. Of course, the part which deals with the industrial development of Holland is the best; in treating of such a topic Mr. Thorold Rogers is at home, and his account of the Bank of Amsterdam and of Dutch trade is everything that could be desired. The book in parts is so good that it is a pity it is not better. One great fault is the constant intrusion of the writer's personality. He will not let the narrative go on of itself, he is always foisting in his own reflections and his own opinions. One result is that the narrative lags and drags, going backwards and forwards in an indecisive way, the same events being often described twice over, so that at times the reader scarcely knows where he is; another result is that those who do not hold the opinions of Mr. Rogers will at once be set against his book by the violence and unseasonable frequency with which he insists on them. Surely it is rather old-fashioned, not to say unwise, to be constantly inveighing against the wickedness of Kings and nobles and priests, and praising the virtues of the people. And Professor Rogers, who is nothing if not impetuous, might show a little more self-control in his use of superlatives. The war of Louis XIV. against the Dutch, was "*perhaps* the most infamous ever waged, the most unprovoked, and the most unexpected;" and yet the war between Holland and England in the time of the Commonwealth is also "the most mischievous and wanton ever waged;" "a more rapacious and shameless crew never existed than the French nobility;" "the English were for a long time in the industrial history of modern civilization the stupidest and most backward nation in Europe;" Alva is "perhaps the most bloodthirsty man who ever existed in what is called the civilized world;" Francis of Anjou "the very worst prince of the very worst Royal Family that ever existed in Europe;" the Dutch are "the teachers of Europe in everything;" Mary was "the only respectable Stewart," Anne "the silliest person who ever sat on the English throne;" Holland supplied the world with "the most accomplished jurists, the most painstaking historians, the most skilful physicians, and the most original thinkers in science." All these expressions are pitched too high; the tone of the book is that of some one screaming at the top of the voice.

And after coming across such extravagant language one is not surprised to find inaccuracy and want of precision in the narrative. To talk about Charles II. as "the profligate whom the English aristocracy restored" is absurd; the Restoration was the work, not of the English aristocracy, many of whom were in exile, but of the nation. Nor can one feel much confidence in a book where we find a statement that Charles IX. died "*exhausted by remorse, we are told*, for the massacre of St. Bartholomew." Mr. Rogers, it would seem, is of opinion that the violent hemorrhage from which Charles IX. suffered is not worth mentioning. So, too, the Dutch were "the first to explore the unknown seas." Well, what about the voyages of discovery of the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the English, and the French? The massacre of Amboyna is dismissed as "an event of which the most discordant accounts were given by the rival companies. At this time it is impossible to extricate the truth from the mist of passion in which the transaction is involved." No statement could be more misleading; in the Colonial Papers calendared and edited by Mr. Sainsbury we have contemporary accounts of the massacre, from which at least this is certain, that the Dutch used towards their English prisoners forms of torture compared with which the punishments of the Inquisition were mild; let any one read the account of the torture by water in the "True relation of the unjust, cruel, and barbarous proceedings against the English at Amboyna," and in the other papers relating to the event, and it will be hard to avoid suspecting that Mr. Rogers, who is never so happy as when he is praising another nation at the cost of his own, has reasons for not alluding to facts many of which are as clear as daylight.

Then, again, one looks in vain in Mr. Rogers's book for any account of the Dutch colonies in Africa, and one begins to wonder whether the nature of the treatment of the natives by the Dutch settlers may have had something to do with the omission. But of all extraordinary ways of summing up historical events commend us to Mr. Rogers's reference to the French Revolution: "*In* 1789 *the French Constitution was remodelled*, and, for a time, good and wise men rejoiced over the reform of what had become the most detestable Government in Europe." Note that the date is absurdly wrong, unless Mr. Rogers means that the meeting of the States-General, the fall of the Bastille, and the Insurrection of Women *ipso facto* remodelled the French Constitution. But we could pardon many of these inaccuracies if Mr. Rogers wrote blameless English. And yet here we find an Oxford Professor who uses such expressions as "Louis insisted *to* securing," "the ten years which intervened between the peace of Nimeguen and the next outbreak of war *was one* of continual anxiety and alarm," "a loss which *greatly* fell on the Dutch," "Anjou was *inaugurated* at Antwerp," (Philip) "paid and *fertilized* his agents." Perhaps if Professor Rogers had some sympathy with the history of his country, he would have more respect for its language.

* "The Story of the Nations. Holland." By J. E. Thorold Rogers. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WHAT THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING SHOULD DO."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Brett in your issue to-day. The conference at Birmingham will be entirely time wasted if, as he says, the delegates separate without arriving at a clear understanding with their leaders upon the principles of our future policy. I would add that they should give their leaders clearly to understand that we expect them to lead and to shape public opinion, instead of waiting (as some at times appear inclined to do) for public opinion to form itself before they commit themselves to any definite forward movement. But the general reader will hardly be satisfied with Mr. Brett's very abstract resolution. What the Radical party is looking for is the formulating in concrete terms of a well-defined policy, upon which the attention of the country may be focussed at the forthcoming Conference. Such a policy must, to be complete or satisfactory, embrace in more or less of detail the following essential points:—

1. *Electoral Reform*, as a necessary means to all other reforms, comprising
   - (*a*) Adult suffrage,
   - (*b*) Triennial Parliaments,
   - (*c*) Registration by public officials,
   - (*d*) Payment of members and of their election expenses,
   - (*e*) Second ballot at elections,
   - (*f*) Abolition of all hereditary legislation.
2. *Land Law Reform*, comprising
   - (*a*) Reimposition of a State rent, based on current values,
   - (*b*) The establishment of land courts,
   - (*c*) Fair rents, fixity of tenure, compensation for all improvements (for town as well as agricultural holdings), and leasehold enfranchisement,
   - (*d*) Taxation of ground rents and values,
   - (*e*) Abolition of all artificial restraints on the cheap and speedy transfer of land,
   - (*f*) Compulsory cultivation, or taxation, of all waste and uncultivated lands in town or country,
   - (*g*) Assessment to local rating on a fair basis of all mansions, parks, and pleasure grounds,
   - (*h*) Regulation by State of all mining Royalties, &c.
3. *Fiscal Reform*, comprising
   - (*a*) Direct instead of indirect taxation,
   - (*b*) Equalization of death duties,
   - (*c*) Graduation of income tax, and its differentiation between fixed and professional incomes.
4. *Labour Laws Reform*, comprising
   - (*a*) An Eight Hours Bill,
   - (*b*) Extension and Amendment of the Factory Acts,
   - (*c*) Labour bureaux, with a view to labour organization,
   - (*d*) Housing of the industrial population,
   - (*e*) Arbitration courts to settle wage disputes.

To the above must be added free education, direct control by the House of Commons over questions of peace and war, and a variety of other equally important questions which have already been openly accepted by our leaders. How many of the above planks are to be adopted at Birmingham I cannot say, but if report speaks truly the programme is to be a genuinely Radical one. But I trust that if it be found not to embrace at least the most essential of the above much-needed reforms the delegates will, with no uncertain voice, declare their determination to have leaders who will lead, and not merely follow, their supporters.—Yours obediently,

C. A. V. CONYBEARE.

Ingatestone, Nov. 3.

The Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors met in the Westminster Town Hall on Saturday. Mr. Hugh Alexander, the chairman of the council, in delivering the annual address, urged that the disposal and use of town lands should be so regulated and restricted by law as to prevent the erection of houses unfitted for the requirements of healthy family life.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

When the Tzar's train ran off the rails it was announced that very few persons were hurt. Then it was admitted that some were killed. After a while it was telegraphed that several had been killed, including one at least of high official standing, but it was added that the Tzar was unhurt. Then came the news that his dog had been killed at the time, and that the servant who was handing him a cup was also dead. To-day the official announcement is that twenty-two of the servants were killed and thirty-six wounded, while a whole posse of Generals, Ministers, and aide-de-camps were injured more or less severely. Last of all, it is now admitted that the Tzar and the Tzarina were injured, although very slightly. That is the way in which bad news is broken gently to the Russian public, and it has as its natural result that no one ever believes any official notification. People always think that there is more behind.

As yet the Nihilists have not claimed the "credit" of bringing about the catastrophe. They will be destitute of their usual cunning if they do not endeavour to make capital out of an accident which half Europe thinks they brought about. The fact, however, seems to be that the sleepers were rotten, and the train being urged at extra speed to make up for lost time—it is stated by the express orders of the Tzar himself—it went off the line, and smashed its passengers. It is worth noting as a curious illustration of the duty incumbent upon Ministers to oppose the Imperial will when the Tzar is acting on imperfect or misleading information that it is said that Admiral Possiett, the Minister of Ways and Communications, will lose his portfolio because he did not oppose with sufficient energy the wish of the Emperor to run the train at a dangerous speed. So at least goes the story in Russia, and its political significance is unaffected, even if the incident, as is probable, should be entirely apocryphal.

Here are the final figures of the municipal elections, as given by the Liberal *Daily News* and the Tory *Times* respectively:—

	"Daily News."	"Times."
Liberal gains	81	74
Tory gains	63	71
Net Liberal gains	18	3

The very best, therefore, that can be made out for the Tories is that they have only lost three seats. Does Mr. Balfour still think that his party "has every reason," on the score of these results, "to congratulate itself on the way it is making in the country"?

Mr. Arnold Forster ought to get the worst beating he has ever had at Dewsbury. The constituency has never been anything but Liberal, and so far as the last election affords any clue, it seems to have been scarcely bitten at all by Liberal Unionism. Here are the figures in 1885 and 1886 severally:—

	1885.	1886.
Liberal	6,124	5,118
Conservative	3,664	2,759
Liberal majority	2,460	2,359

It is possible of course that the reduction in the Liberal poll last time was due to the abstention of dissentients. If these voters should now join the Tories, and if the Liberals remained as in 1886, and if the Tories, on the other hand, were to poll their 1885 strength, then Mr. Arnold Forster would be able to considerably reduce the majority; but even so, he would be nearly 500 behind, and the concurrent realization of all the *ifs* enumerated above is rather a large order to make on the hopes even of the most self-confident of candidates.

Apropos of our review of M. Zola's new book (and "new leaf") which we described as innocent and pretty throughout, a correspondent writes to "ask one plain question—namely, 'is Félicien (the hero) in fact the son of a Roman Catholic Bishop?' *Verbum sap.*" Yes, he is. But the Bishop only took orders late in life, when his wife died, and he was left disconsolate. His distinguished family connections account, we suppose, for his rapid promotion. So that here, too, everything is *comme il faut.* Indeed, there is not a line in "Le Rêve" from first to last which should disqualify M. Zola from being given a chair beside Monseigneur Perraud in the Academy.

There is an interesting account in the *Times* this morning of a Free Dinner Fund which has been started in Vienna for the poorest school children. The energy of the promoters, and liberality of the subscribers, are worthy of all praise; and orthodox speakers in the School Board contest here will no doubt point to this voluntary work in Vienna as the way in which the thing ought to be done. But the Socialist candidates will take note of the fact that the Vienna scheme will only feed 2,700 children, whereas the total number of dinnerless scholars in that city is estimated at 30,000. "The dinners have a wonderful effect," says the *Times* correspondent, "in improving the health and strength of the children, in diminishing disease and mortality among them, and in enabling them to come with fresh, active minds to their school work." Which is all very well for the 2,700; but what of the remaining 27,300?

We heartily congratulate our Liberal contemporaries at Berlin for the pluck which they are showing in speaking the truth to their Emperor. The latter, it is true, is in a somewhat awkward, not to say humiliating, position. A censure that needs a commentary is as bad as a joke that needs an explanation, and the young Emperor has been compelled to publish an officious declaration fastening his censure upon those to whom it was originally addressed:—

> His Majesty the Emperor-King has commanded an express declaration to be made, to the effect that the tone and contents of the Liberalist prints of Berlin had wounded his feelings.

What an undignified declaration! The Conservative papers have been maligning the memory of his father. Of them he makes no complaint. His dead father is fair game for Reptilian slanderers. But any one who praises his sire wounds the feelings of the son. What a confession! It has made even the brow-beaten press of Berlin for once speak up in its own defence.

The *Times* and its correspondents are making a vigorous fight against the proposal to join forces with Prince Bismarck in punishing the natives who have resented the high-handed doings of the East African Company. Admiral de Horsey, the Rev. Horace Waller, Mr. James Hutton, of Manchester, and Mr. Greenwood all write this morning protesting against our taking the German chestnuts out of the fire. The Rev. Horace Waller says the contemplated blockade of an impossible coast is but a futile attempt to hold water in the sieve, and he urges very justly that if anything international is to be done France should not be left out of the enterprise. On the whole, unless Lord Salisbury has committed himself irrevocably, we may fairly expect to hear that Prince Bismarck's invitation has been declined with thanks.

We shall soon be having the *Times* recommending that Mr. Healy be made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Here is the *Pioneer*, the most uncompromising of the Anglo-Indian journals, approving of the creation of an additional judgeship in the Punjaub Chief Court for a despised Baboo (Mr. Protul Chunder Chatterjee), who, it says, would make "a safe, conscientious, and respected member of the bench." By the way, Chatterjee is not at all a bad name for a legal gentleman. Mr. Justice Chatterjee would sound even better than Mr. Justice "Chatty," a name, or rather nickname, with which we are familiar nearer home.

The reappearance of Mr. W. S. Gilbert in the character of a serious dramatist, which he seemed to have abandoned for ever, is an important event in its way. His former attempts in serious drama were not of the most successful. "Randall's Thumb" was received with no great favour; "The Ne'er-do-well" was a failure; "Gretchen" was a disaster; and even "Charity" at the Haymarket was greeted with respect rather than enthusiasm. So far as we remember, "Dan'l Druce" and the delightful "Sweethearts" are his only non-fantastic plays which can be said to have "taken the stage." The truth is, Mr. Gilbert was too apt to let his peculiar humour run away with him even in serious work, and to mix up topsey-turveydom with everyday life. Now that he seems to have fairly worked out that vein of whimsicality—and a rich vein it has been—we may perhaps look for serious plays in a second and better manner. The approaching first night at the St. James's will be an occasion of quite unusual interest.

All friends and admirers of beautiful old lace and embroidery should go to the exhibition which Messrs. Howell and James are to-day opening to the public, and the different articles in which have been collected, if not from all the corners of the earth, at all events from many corners of the European continent. There is one enormous piece of beautiful needlework on which there is an inscription which, like the handwriting on the wall in the time of Belshazzar, which all the King's wise men could not read, all the authorities of the British and the South Kensington Museums have vainly tried to interpret. On the large white satin coverlet, the colour of which is turning into the peculiar greyish cream which only old age can give, are two words, one on either side of the quaint design in the centre, in which a couple of rather vicious looking Cupids are shooting their arrows into two hearts of idealized shape and dimensions, looking at which a spectator the other day remarked that the embroidery evidently depicted a hunting scene. The mysterious words, embroidered with the accuracy which is the characteristic of every part of this interesting piece of work, are E V B E U L I A L, and B E U F I R U I S O V. Can any of our readers help to solve the puzzle? The antique laces, particularly the pieces of sixteenth century needle-point are alike marvels of beauty and industry. Altogether the show is most interesting, and well worth a visit.

COUNT TOLSTOI AT HOME.

BY OUR COMMISSIONER LATELY IN RUSSIA.

COUNT TOLSTOI is very like his portraits. He is a man of sixty, with iron-grey hair, sunburned countenance, plentifully furnished with grey beard and moustache. His hair is parted down the middle, and is thick and full. His brow, furrowed with the ploughshare of thought, is broad and massive; his eyes, small and piercing, gleam out beneath bushy brows. His nose, large and prominent, has full and expressive nostrils. The features are so strongly marked that once seen they cannot be soon forgotten. The countenance is one of earnest gravity, with a background suggestive of sad and sombre thought. There is sometimes a childlike sparkle of joyousness in his eye, there is always a kindly accent in his voice; but sometimes the furnace, usually banked up within, blazes forth, the face becomes as black and lowering as a thundercloud, and the whole man trembles and quivers with overmastering passion. He is rather above the average height, and his three score years have not bowed his stature. But he is no longer as robust as he was. He looked somewhat shrunken and worn, as if time and the ever-burning fire within were making inroads on what was once a stout and stalwart form.

Count Tolstoi dresses not *à la moujik*, but not as a nobleman. He wears a coarse dark blouse buttoned up the breast, and fastened round the waist with a leathern girdle. Collars, cuffs, and such frippery, he eschews. On his head he wore a soft, weather-beaten, brimless hat, and whenever he walked abroad he carried a stout staff.

The Count's grounds are extensive, but everything is as far removed as possible from the trim propriety of an English park. The house of Jasnaia Poliana is barely visible through the trees from the highway, from which it stands at a distance of about a mile. The ground slopes downwards to a little stream, and rises again in a slight acclivity, close to the summit of which, at the end of a lordly avenue, stands the white country house of Count Tolstoi. The roof, like all Russian roofs, is of painted sheet iron; in front of the house stands a raised platform of stone. On the first floor there is a balcony with a verandah. The trees grow right up to the house at one end. At the other there is a small flower garden and an open space where the boys played at croquet, and where we had royal fun in trying to teach the household cricket. Behind the house stood an open space, in the centre of which was an aged tree, with maimed branches. Under this tree the pilgrims stood in picturesque groups waiting the appearance of the Count, who obeys literally the scriptural command, Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away. When the Count appeared at the door they would step forward and salute him. He would exchange greetings, and they would enter into conversation. It was here where the Count conducted his inquiries into the theological belief of the pilgrims, and satisfied himself that while they have imbibed the spirit, they know next to nothing of the doctrines, of the Christian creed. At the close of the conversation the Count presents them with twopence, or two five-copeck pieces, with which they seemed to depart well satisfied. A very pretty picture it was to see these pilgrims, with their staffs and listed shoon, and clean bright faces, standing under the tree talking to the great novelist, as the sun was slanting westward, and the milkmaids were making their way to the byre.

The kitchen garden and a very extensive orchard lay behind the house, In the front, to the east, stood a summer-house, clean, airy, and comfortable, in the midst of trees and shrubs. All round the house spread woods crossed by bridle-paths in the most embarrassing confusion. Nothing seemed easier than to find your way from the village to the house; but happening once to take a wrong turning, I wandered a full hour among the trees before I could find my way out. Count Tolstoi at one period in his career had a great passion for tree-planting, and I am really afraid to say how many trees he planted in and around his residence.

Nothing could seem to be more idyllic than the relations between Count Tolstoi and the peasant folk. They come to him from miles around to take his opinion, to submit their differences to his adjudication, or to hear his views upon the questions of the day. Before his family came back from Moscow he used to spend his evenings with the peasants, discussing with them the great problems of the time, and doing his best to learn from them what they had to teach those who pride themselves upon their superior culture and greater civilization. If he can ever be induced to put on record these debates in the nights of the early spring, he will do more for his cause than by the hoeing of many a field of potatoes.

On arriving at the house, Count Tolstoi showed me into a little room on the right-hand side of the entrance. "There," said he, "you can occupy that—sleeping in the little library among the books, and you can dress in the adjoining-room, where I dress." The dressing-room was also the sitting-room and work-room of the Count. In the recess by the window lay the shoe-making tools with which he used to employ himself; near the door was a wash stand and mirror.

"Perhaps you would like to wash now," said he, opening the wash-stand. "You can wash here. When you are done you can empty the water out so," and suiting the action to the word, the Count stepped outside on the raised terrace in front of the house and flung the dirty water out into the garden. This was done so naturally, and with such an evident unconscious confidence that it was the right thing to do, that you could not feel more than a momentary impression as to the incongruity of the novelist, philosopher, and nobleman, emptying his dirty water for the convenience of his guest. I had been told, moreover, that the Count's simplicity was more theatrical than real—that he fared as a peasant and "did" his hair with a silver comb, and so forth. I saw nothing of this. There was certainly no silver plate or luxurious plenishings in the Count's living-rooms. Everything was severely plain, and in harmony with the desire of its occupant to simplify his life.

At the same time the Tolstoi ménage is not that of a peasant. The dreams of the idealist are seldom capable of translation into the prose of actual life, especially when your idealist happens to be married and the father of a large family. Against this law the idealist chafes and frets. But on the whole it is a good thing for the idealist that the wife acts as a guardian angel to break the sudden transition from heaven to earth by shielding the seer from the consequences of too abruptly attempting to realize his dreams. If Count Tolstoi had been celibate, and had been free to carry out his theories to the full, there would now have been no Count Tolstoi. Even the attempts to come within hailing distance of his ideals has injured his health. If he were now, at the age of sixty, to attempt to live solely upon what he could earn as a moujik, he would speedily succumb. It is impossible for men past the prime of life suddenly to adapt themselves to the hardships and privations of the sturdy labourer. From this fate he has been saved by the sound common-sense of the inestimable lady who is the mother of his children, and the head and heart and soul of his household.

Count Tolstoi is, as it were, an honoured guest in his wife's house. He takes no part in the domestic economy, not even as an adviser. He goes and comes when he chooses. He sits down at meals with the family, although he restricts himself to the simplest fare. He is loved, honoured, almost idolized by those around him; but he can never shake off the conviction that his very shelter under his own roof is an inconsistency, a reluctant compromise between principle and expediency. Nothing but the consciousness that the Countess could, if driven to it, invoke the intervention of the law to prevent the abandonment of all the resources on which the family is maintained has restrained him from making away with the Toula estate, as he has surrendered that which lies further east, and from allowing the booksellers to retain all the profits from the sale of his books.

During my week's sojourn at Jasnaia Poliana the Count did no manual toil. He had not made any shoes for some time, and although he proposed ploughing the field of a peasant woman whose husband was in gaol for bone-stealing, he did not actually get between the stilts. He really did not seem to have sufficient physical strength to do a long day's hard work. He was ailing, and, as he said, rejoicing in the consciousness that every day brought him nearer to death. We were all much concerned at the evident frailty of his constitution. The previous year, when he had hurt his foot against a cart-wheel, he had been laid up for months. This year he was far from well, but he refused to have any advice from a doctor. Physic and the healing art he held in profound disdain, and it was an attempt to secure the advice of the first physician in Moscow which precipitated the pilgrimage from Moscow in the spring of this year. The vegetarian regimen which he has adopted was doing him no good. He was steadily pressing forward along the ascetic path. Until last year he enjoyed the soothing cigarette; now tobacco, like wine and flesh meat, is tabooed. The son smokes, but not the father. Meat is served at dinner and supper, but he contented himself with curds, spinach, or vegetables. He still allowed himself tea, almost the only luxury left. Like General Booth, Count Tolstoi is not yet "saved from tea." But that also will probably speedily follow the rest of the superfluities which have been discarded in the pursuit of the simplification of life.

Life at Jasnaia Poliana was ordered somewhat in this wise. Early in the morning, when the dew was heavy on the fields, the women came to work in the garden long before any one was up and about in the house. Very quiet and still were the early hours when I sat writing all alone before breakfast in the little bedroom library, surrounded by the Count's books on their plain strong shelves of unvarnished and unpainted wood, the only companions of my solitude. About nine o'clock the English governess would take her seat at the samovar with little Sasha, and tea would be served. We never sat down together to that morning tea cup. The small boys would have their glass and then run out and play. The Swiss tutor would drop in, and then after an interval the Count. About 10 or 10.30 the young ladies would appear, and then the room would be cleared for breakfast. The Count would take a long walk through the woods, and at half-past twelve the household would gather for the first time for breakfast. After breakfast they would again disperse, some to read, others to walk or to work. At five dinner would be served, and then between dinner and supper the Count and his daughters, with any guests who might be in the house, would go out for a long stroll, either to the railway station to get letters or to some neighbouring village, returning at sunset to find the hospitable samovar once more on the table, and tea more or less going on till ten o'clock. After ten, conversation or reading until one by one the household went to bed, and so the day came to a close. A quiet, simple country life, diversified by the occasional arrival of friends and relatives, and sustained and ennobled by a constant sense of the world-wide magnitude of the great problems at which the Count was working. That was what I saw at Jasnaia Poliana. A healthy, human, natural life, amidst books and children and flowers and birds and bees and live-stock of all kinds and simple country folk, that was not a bad environment for a thinker who ever hears through the sighing of the trees the moanings of a troubled world, and yet presses onward nothing doubting, to the light of a clearer and brighter day.

THE "OIL INSTITUTE" EXHIBITION.

THE Institute of Painters in Oil Colours is to be congratulated on several marked improvements in its exhibition. Not that the standard of the work shown is so very much above the average, nor even that the number of remarkable pictures exceeds that usually attained—but that a new system of hanging has been adopted, with excellent effect on the appearance of the gallery, on the average quality of the pictures, and especially on the number of exhibits. Every work placed can now be well seen, and the number of pictures has been reduced by a hundred and fifty.

The president has gracefully yielded up the place of honour to Mr. Alma Tadema, whose "Study" (367)—two girls in flowing draperies, the one reclining and the other sitting—has more of freshness and spontaneity than we are accustomed to see in his works, while the low tones are in charming harmony, and the composition full of grace. It is a pity, however, that the leg of one lady should shine through the body of the other. It is interesting to note that this little picture is marked "Op. 284." Sir James Linton's "Maud and May" (247)—daughters of Mr. Crosse [and Blackwell])—one at the piano and the other with her fiddle in position—contains finer painting, especially in the heads, than we have ever yet seen in the oil-work of the painter. Rich harmony, however, is the chief feature of the work. Besides these veterans two or three artists in particular contribute very striking works. The first of these is Mr. J. J. Shannon—of whom a portrait (275) by Mr. Hudson hangs in the gallery. He contributes one small full-length of a seated lady, called "Rose Pink" (53) in the catalogue, and heads of Mrs. White (10) and Miss Nichols (431)—the first-named being sketchy in manner, and one of the other two (it would be invidious to mention which) a little *bourgeoise* in type—they cannot fail to add to his reputation. Elegant, refined, as well as superficially charming, they proclaim their artist the fashionable lady-painter of the future, as we have before predicted. Mr. Alfred East makes a still more startling success with two landscapes utterly different in character. The first—"Trevetho, Cornwall: a Bree Day"—with its reedy foreground, its soft, undulating distance, and its atmosphere and light, all rendered in beautiful pearly tones, admirable as it is, must give way for interest to his "Moonrise" (540). This work is full of poetry, and represents that difficult and subtle quality of moonlight as, rising over the brow of the moor, it seems to permeate the very atmosphere. Mr. East is still young, but it will be the loss of the Academy if he is long allowed to remain an "outsider," as in his own line he is unrivalled. Mr. J. R. Reid's "Our Fisher Folk" (154) is a rich piece of colour—more suggestive than finished—and full of character. It is not so "forced" as was his picture at the Grosvenor last year, either in hue or subject, while it strikes us that this pleasant gathering of fisher-folk—man, woman, and child—at the quay while the whole scene is bathed in a golden summer sunset is not a little Turneresque. Mr. Arthur Hacker has never done better than in "The Children's Prayer" (537), a pleasing subject treated after his own peculiar manner, while the painting—especially the flesh-painting—is excellent: in sentiment Mr. Hacker seems to be an English Faed. "The Fisherman's Reading-room" (241), by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, a study for his big "Village Harmonics" in the Academy, is an excellent study of the lights of day and lamp. In "A Tender Chord," Mr. F. D. Millet is disappointing, though the picture is a good one. There are several capital portraits, too. The head in Mr. Kennington's life-size "Madame G." (98) is particularly good in expression, though the picture otherwise fails in brush work. Mr. S. J. Solomon has a facile portrait of "Mrs. Löwy" (116), reposeful and soundly painted; Mr. Melton Fisher, a slight but skilful head of "Miss Stefani" (18); Mr. Hubert Vos, two portraits, the better one being that of the "Comte de St.-Genys" (156); and Mr. Herman Herkomer, one—of his father, we believe (277). In the matter of landscape there is a good deal to admire. Mr. Cotman's "St. Ives" (158) is good and attractive, but much better is his "1360-1390," (358), which is painted with all the simplicity and directness, and with but little less than the charms of his great relative and namesake. Mr. T. Collier's "Mountains at the Source of the Lledr" is fine in colour and atmosphere, and painted with much brilliancy; and Mr. David Murray, Mr. Frank Walton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Allan, Mr. Keeley Halswelle, Mr. C. E. Johnson, and Mr. Wimperis, all contribute representative works. Mr. Seymour Lucas sends a couple of good, strong studies, and his pupil Mr. Fred. Roe does justice to his teacher. Mr. Chevallier Tayler, with his "House of Cards" (239); Mr Haynes Williams, with his "Pepita"; and Mr. Waterlow, Mr. Bright Morris, Mr. T. B. Hardy and his son Mr. Dudley Hardy (who is making vast progress), Mr. Caffieri, Mr. Fred Brown, and Mr. James Webb, all add strength to the exhibition, each in his separate way. Mr. Lorimer is so successful with his "Fisherman's Strong Cove" (272), a little picture of strong light and fine colour, that his work will be followed with interest; while Mr. Edwin Hayes and Mr. Wyllie, and, in a minor degree, Mr. Henry Moore and Mr. Borrow, sustain the character of the Institute as a gallery where sea-painting is worthily represented. Among the flower-pieces M. Fantin-Latour's "Roses" (483) stands easily first.

The humorous department is rich. Mr. Frank Dadd's "Awaiting Sentence" (265)—an eighteenth century little boy in disgrace for apple-stealing—is excellent in character and humour. Mr. Dollman's "Vols. I., II., and III."—young ladies in different stages of novel-reading—is very funny, but it is sprawling in composition, and, as treated, would, we venture to think, have been more appropriately rendered in black and white. Mr. Dendy Sadler's "Corked!" (323) is a comic sequel to his Academy picture of "Old and Crusted," while very amusing, too, is Mr. Yates Carrington's "They won't be happy till they get 'em" (565): it shows us a couple of very alert terriers watching guinea-pigs in their hutch.

We cannot close our notice of the exhibition without calling attention to Mr. John Wilson's sketch-model for a wall-fountain in the eastern gallery. It is strongly reminiscent of the style of Bernini, and may be recommended to the notice of those who take an interest in beautifying London.

At Home and Abroad.

A heavy snowstorm has occurred in the Canton of Valais. The telegraph lines are broken in the Zermatt Valley and on the Simplon route.

The *Riforma* gives a contradiction to the report lately current that negotiations were in progress between Italy and England for the cession of Zeila to Italy.

A new symphony in D by Mr. Henry Gadsby was produced at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and was very favourably received.

Sitting for the first time on Saturday, at Belgrade, the Servian Constitutional Revision Commission decided not to take into consideration any special plan of revision, but to elaborate a new project.

Fresh raids into Burmah on the part of the Chins are reported from the Kalay district. Eighteen villagers are said to have been killed and sixty carried off prisoners.

The Punjaub sanitary report for 1887 draws attention to the excessive mortality among female infants. This result is attributable to the systematic infanticide practised to avoid the heavy marriage expenses.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* says:—The telegrams of a news agency regarding Mr. Stanley are altogether discredited in this town, where no news has recently arrived of him.

An explosion has occurred at the Kettle Creek coal mines, Pennsylvania. Twenty-one persons were engaged in the pit at the time, seventeen of whom were killed and the remainder injured.

A passenger, whose name is unknown, jumped overboard, on Saturday night, from the Calais mail packet while crossing the Channel. He was drowned.

It is now denied that the King of Wurtemberg has either changed his religion or contemplated doing so. The King is said to have been greatly affected by the calumnies circulated respecting him, and wishes to return to Stuttgart.

The Greek Royal fêtes concluded on Saturday with a general illumination at Athens and a display of fireworks. King George has conferred the Order of the Grand Cross on the Envoys who have brought him congratulations from foreign Courts.

Further particulars have been received regarding the cyclone in Madras. A steamer carrying coolies was disabled, five of the coolies being killed and several seriously injured. A train of twenty-two carriages was blown off the line, the engine alone remaining.

In October the deaths from cholera in Calcutta numbered 130. The Government of India urges on the Bengal Government, in a recent letter, to adopt sustained and energetic measures to remedy the sanitary difficulties in Calcutta.

The latest news from Cabul is that the Ameer intends to winter in Afghan Turkestan. He will probably visit Maimeneh and Herat, and return by way of Candahar. His recent victory has had a marked effect in pacifying Afghanistan in every direction.

The wife of John M'Gravy, residing at 25, Rendlesham-street, Sunderland, on Saturday gave birth to four children, three boys and a girl. The mother is doing well.

The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire ironworkers have made another claim for an advance of wages, and have, through their secretary, desired that the Midland Steel and Iron Wages Board may be called together to consider their application.

Private advices received from Saigon state that a post of forty men of the Foreign Legion at Seven Pagodas, in Tonquin, was attacked on October 9 by pirates, and that thirty-nine of the detachment were killed, only one man escaping. Another report says that only two men were killed.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday, Mr. Albert Myers, a solicitor, sought to recover damages from the *Financial News* (Limited) for alleged libel. The jury, having heard the evidence, retired for four hours and a half, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages a farthing.

At a meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan District Asylums on Saturday, it was decided to forward to the President of the Local Government Board, for his information in connection with projected legislation, a synopsis of various matters relating to the extension of the duties and powers of the managers with respect to infectious diseases.

At the opening of a Conservative Club at Bamberbridge, near Preston, Viscount Cranborne addressed a crowded meeting, and declared that the Government were entitled to the gratitude of the country. He referred to the Local Government Act, and at some length to the Irish question. A resolution of confidence in the Government was passed.

At a National League meeting, held yesterday at Ballyneety, county Limerick, the boycotting of a man who had taken an evicted farm was advocated by Mr. D. Sheehy, M.P., Mr. Finucane, M.P., and others. A Nationalist meeting which was to have been held yesterday at Drumlish was proclaimed. After the arrest of Mr. Cox, M.P., on Saturday night a crowd which had collected to listen to a speaker was dispersed by the police.

Speaking at Openshaw, near Manchester, on Saturday, Earl Granville briefly touched on the unfortunate incident that had arisen with regard to our Envoy at Washington, observing that he hoped the Foreign Office would treat the question with dignity and conciliation. His lordship proceeded to attack the Sugar Bounties Convention, which he believed to be fraught with mischief.

Mr. Justice Butt had a case before him on Saturday in which a novel question was raised—whether a woman who had married the husband of her deceased sister was entitled to have that marriage declared null and void. A nullity decree was sought in the belief that an Act of a retrospective character would shortly be passed legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. Justice Butt reserved his decision.

An inquest was held in Marylebone on Saturday on the body of Ephraim Ivanovitch, who, after attempting to murder his wife by shooting at her, blew out his own brains. The evidence went to show that the woman, who had not lived on very happy terms with her husband, had had a very narrow escape, having been fired at three times. In the end the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Cardinal Newman's condition is becoming more reassuring. His Eminence, it is reported, sleeps well, and the improvement lately noted continues. He is now considered by his medical attendants to be out of danger. At the Oratory Church yesterday the congregation was invited by the fathers to join them in returning thanks for the great improvement in the health of the venerable Cardinal, and to pray that it might continue.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE LIBERALIST PRESS.

REMARKABLE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The following is published by the *Times* from its Berlin correspondent:—If great astonishment was caused here in Berlin about a week ago by the words of admonition and reproof which the Emperor administered to the Burgomaster of Berlin and some of his colleagues, a still greater sensation has been created by the further development of the incident, in the following manner:—When his Majesty's words of reproof had been placed before the public in an authentic form, there at once arose a controversy among the various sections of the Berlin press as to the real object of the Emperor's resentment. The Cartel-Brothers, that is, the Conservatives and National Liberals, vehemently averred that the conduct of the Liberalists or Freisinnigen was beyond all doubt the cause of his Majesty's displeasure, while the Liberalists were equally positive in asseverating the innocence of their own conscience, and the palpable guilt of their opponents. What the Emperor himself thinks on the subject appears from the following *communiqué*, which appeared in the *Gazette*:—

In spite of its unequivocal clearness, the Emperor's reply to the address of the municipal authorities of Berlin has given rise to equally nonsensical and malicious perversions of its meaning in a portion of the Berlin press, especially in the organs of the so-called Liberalist and Ultramontane parties. Seeing that it looks as if these parties had made a concerted attempt to pervert the meaning of the Imperial words, his Majesty, the Emperor-King, has commanded an express declaration to be made, to the effect that the tone and contents of the Liberalist prints of Berlin had wounded his feelings. Considering the relations in which the municipal authorities of Berlin stand to this very section of the Berlin press, his Majesty assumed that they were in a position to help in putting a stop to the state of things complained of, and that they would, moreover, be disposed to do so to a degree commensurate with their sentiments (of loyalty, as expressed in the address referred to).

The prints of the Cartel-Brothers reproduce this Imperial declaration without a word of comment, but not so the incriminated organs of the Liberalist party, which reply to the *communiqué* in a spirit of freedom and boldness that has probably never before, or not at least for a very long time, been displayed in the criticism of any act of a King of Prussia, or a German Emperor. The *Vossische Zeitung* denies that it ever placed before its readers a single word calculated to wound the feelings of the present German Emperor. With regard to the assumption of intimate relations between the City Fathers and the Liberalist press of Berlin, an assumption on which the Emperor based his reproof to the civic deputation, the *Vossische Zeitung* says it is the duty of the Berlin press to oppose such a supposition with the full weight of the truth:—

As long as there is such a thing in Berlin as an independent press it will know how to defend its independence against the municipal authorities, as well as against every one else who threatens it.

A similar line of defence is adopted by another prominent organ of the Liberalists, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which heads its article with the words attributed to Frederick the Great, "Gazetten sollen nicht geniret werden" (that is, "Newspapers shall not be hampered or interfered with"). In view of the charges urged against the Liberalist press of Berlin, the writer argues that the Emperor could only have lent his countenance to a public recital of these charges on the ground of misinformation. The *Börsen Courier* protests in the most respectful but emphatic manner against the reproaches conveyed against itself and other kindred organs. "It was not we who spoke of a Battenberg marriage, of 'petticoat (Frauenzimmer) policy,' and Anglomania, but the extreme Conservative and Cartel press."

It is even thought likely that the municipal authorities will make up their minds to reply to the allegations of the *Reichsanzeiger*. A significant fact has just come to light—namely, that the nomination of the new Burgomaster of Kiel, a Liberalist in politics, has been refused the Royal confirmation necessary to the validity of all such appointments. A further sign of the times is the fact, if fact it be, as stated by several journals, that when holding a circle at Leipzic, after laying the foundation stone of the new Supreme Court of Justice, the Emperor did not honour with his personal conversation Herr von Simson, president of the court. It may be remembered that one of the first decorations conferred by the late Emperor Frederick was that of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian Order, which his Majesty hastened to bestow on President Simson.

THE TZAR AND TZARINA AT HOME AGAIN.

The Tzar and Tzarina and their family visited St. Petersburg yesterday, and attended Divine service in the Kasan Cathedral. The main streets of the town were profusely decorated. Crowds thronged the streets, which were lined with troops, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced. Their Majesties drove in an open carriage, looking pleased and in good spirits.

As a fitting epilogue to the disaster which occurred the other day, it should be mentioned that the Imperial train between Moscow and St. Petersburg was detained four hours by a goods train running off the rails. An Imperial manifesto was published in the official *Gazette* yesterday calling on the people to join in thanksgiving for the marvellous escape of the Imperial family.

FEEDING POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN IN VIENNA.

Some letters and articles which appeared in the *Times* on the subject of providing dinners for poor school children suggested the idea of undertaking a work of this kind in Vienna, where the number of pauper school children is reckoned at thirty thousand. An influential committee was formed, under the presidency of Dr. Uhl, Burgomaster of Vienna, and over 47,000 fl. were collected. The Emperor headed the list with an annual donation of 2,000 fl., and among the other subscribers were the Messrs. Rothschild, 10,000 fl., Baron Königswarter, 10,000 fl., and the Jockey Club, 1,000 fl. The good done with the money which has been raised may be estimated from this, that 2,700 poor children are to have six dinners a week, from the beginning of November to the end of April, at a cost which will not exceed 27,000 fl. The first dinner of the season was given on Saturday. The dinners are distributed gratis to children recommended by the school teachers and belonging to needy parents. The meal consists of soup and bread in abundance, and of excellent quality. There is no fixed hour for the dinner, as the children may drop in at any time most convenient to them between 11 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. The serving is performed by ladies who have volunteered for this work.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS.

Saturday witnessed the closing demonstrations of the Presidential campaign throughout America, the chief of these being a monster Republican display at New York in the afternoon, with an equally imposing Democratic procession, composed of 45,000 people, in the evening. To-day is being devoted to the distribution of tickets and the final arrangements for the voting. As the results are now indicated, New York, Indiana, and West Virginia are doubtful. Connecticut, Michigan, and Nevada incline to the Republicans, and New Jersey to the Democrats. Much depends on New York City, where the faction fighting over the office of mayor overshadows the importance of the Presidential election in the eyes of mere politicians who are eager for spoils. The battle in Indiana appears to be the hottest of all, and both sides are bidding high for the "floating" vote. The current "sensation" is a circular said to have been issued by Mr. Dudley, treasurer of the Republican Committee, which the Democrats have made public, and which contains expressions indicating the intention to buy the Indiana "floaters." Mr. Dudley denies the statement, and has promptly brought actions for libel against the *New York World*, *Times*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, claiming from each £5,000 damages. Each committee is charging its opponent with bribery, frauds, and intimidation, and each asserts that it will carry New York and Indiana by a decided majority. The vigorous criticism in the British newspapers of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard for their action with respect to Lord Sackville has sent many of the Irish back into the Democratic camp.

The *Daily News* correspondent says:—The managers of both parties profess to be absolutely sure of success on Tuesday, but the Democrats give more apparently strong reasons for confidence. The betting runs strongly in Mr. Cleveland's favour, but there are so many perplexing elements in the situation that to prophesy is more risky even than usual. The all-important question is whether or not the wage earners of the country have been made to believe that tariff reform will lead to a reduction of their wages. The election will turn therefore on this point. There is no doubt that the majority of the intelligent voters of the country will favour President Cleveland. It must be remembered, however, that the question is to be decided by a poll reaching from ten to twelve millions, among whom there is an enormous uneducated mass. Mr. Cleveland and his party have been earnestly endeavouring to enlighten this mass. The Republicans have been appealing to its ignorance.

A SHOCKING STORY OF CRIME FROM GALICIA.

MURDER BY A MAGISTRATE.

The market town of Stuposciane, in Galicia, was on Friday night the scene of a terrible tragedy. About three years ago a native of the locality left his home for America, promising his wife and children, who remained behind, that he would send them money for their journey as soon as he should earn it. About a week ago the magistrate of Stuposciane received from the United States a post office order for 1,000 florins, accompanied by a letter, in which he was requested by the emigrant to hand over the money to his wife, and to assist her in making the necessary preparations for her journey. On receipt of the letter the magistrate paid the sum to the woman, resolving at the same time to get it back into his possession. He took his wife and eldest daughter into his confidence, and after disguising them in some of his own clothes, and blacking their faces, sent them at midnight to the woman's cottage, with instructions to threaten her and her children with death should they offer any resistance. On arriving at the cottage they demanded the thousand florins. The emigrant's wife, who seems to have kept her presence of mind, told them to follow her to the stable, where, she said, she had hidden the money for safety. No sooner were the two women inside than she locked the door from without, and taking up a hatchet for self-defence in case of need she sent her son, a boy of eleven, for the magistrate. When the lad got there the magistrate thrashed him till life was extinct. His cries were overheard by the gendarmes, who came and placed the magistrate in irons, but not before one of them had been mortally wounded in the struggle. When the stable-door was opened the two women inside were found to have committed suicide by hanging themselves, fearful of the consequences of their intended crime.

AN UNPRECEDENTED MILITARY FEAT.

CARRYING A POSITION NINE THOUSAND FEET HIGH.

A telegram from Kazeoba camp states that on Friday a detachment under General Channer carried the Gorapher peak of the Chaila Mountain at a height of 9,500 ft.—a position never before successfully assaulted by a hostile force. The ascent was from knoll to knoll, which, to our surprise, were undefended, then through a thick forest, and finally up steep, stony crags, which ran out like a buttress from the precipice in the forest where the enemy's skirmishers waited concealed. Our leading troops advanced within forty yards before firing was opened. Our casualties were only one man killed and one wounded, both privates in the Northumberland Fusiliers. On emerging from the forest the summit, whereon the mountaineers were seen in greater force, was rushed by the first companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Khyberees, racing up neck and neck. There were no further casualties. The position was an exceedingly strong one, and if the enemy had defended it with courage they must have caused us heavy loss.

AN "AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT" ON SIKKIM AFFAIRS.

The Indian Government has published a memorandum as an authoritative statement of the facts relating to Sikkim affairs. It contains, the *Times* correspondent says, very little that is new or important. The home authorities are held entirely responsible for deputing Mr. Macaulay to visit Pekin. A very unnecessary explanation is given, possibly with a view of satisfying the hostile criticism of the native press, of the necessity for expelling the Tibetans from Sikkim. Forbearance, it seems, was carried to such an extraordinary extent that after several letters had been returned to the Government of India unopened a further note was despatched in February, 1888, written direct to the Dalai Lama, in which he was told that unless his troops retired within the frontier before March 15 the British Government would be constrained to make good by force its treaty rights in Sikkim. But even in that case the Dalai Lama was actually assured that if force had to be employed the British Government had no intention, unless further provoked, of sending troops into Tibet, or of pressing on the Tibetan Government any trade convention that was not agreeable. It requires, adds the correspondent, very little experience of the East and Eastern peoples to understand how diplomatic endeavours conducted on such lines necessarily failed to promote peace.

FOURTH EDITION.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

It is not yet known whether the dog that was killed at the feet of the Tzar in the recent railway accident was the favourite Siberian dog to which I alluded on Saturday. This dog, which was the inseparable companion of the Emperor and the Empress, is about the size of an ordinary collie, but its nose is sharper and longer. Its silky hair is as white as snow. Her name—for the animal is of the "feminine seck"—is Malyutka, which being interpreted is Little Dear.

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I regret very much to see among the names of the "injured" in the great railway accident that of General Richter. General Richter has charge of the Emperor's correspondence, and he is one of the honestest and pleasantest men in Russia. Although he is a Lutheran—his daughter teaches regularly in the Sunday school at St. Petersburg—he is held in high honour at Gatschina, and all who have had business with him come back delighted with his courtesy and kindness. He speaks English very well. He commanded at Sebastopol in the late Russo-Turkish war. He is as handsome in appearance as he is good and true at heart.

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A good deal of amusement was caused yesterday by the appearance on several street hoardings of a proclamation announcing that "I, Charles Warren," would allow "no other procession but that of the Socialists on November 9." A contingent of Socialists, armed with gummed slips, had followed close upon the official bill posters, and inserted the name of their own society over that of London's chief magistrate. The original read "no other procession but that of the Lord Mayor." After this practical joke Sir Charles will be more convinced than ever of the dangerous and desperate character of the London "mob."

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There is one woman journalist, and only one, reporting the proceedings of the Parnell Commission at the Law Courts. She is, however, a somewhat famous exception, for they say that she is none other than Madame Venturi, the well-known friend of Mazzini. She holds the seat allotted to an Irish newspaper and does correspondence for some Continental journals.

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"People who are doubtful whether the Sunday opening of museums and picture galleries would be appreciated by the middle classes should go," writes a correspondent, "to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, at the New Gallery, on the 18th. This afternoon it was simply crowded by just the sort of people one was glad to see there—young men and maidens, middle-aged folk, and family parties—all most excellently behaved and evidently enjoying themselves vastly." But did the attendants enjoy themselves equally?

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Dr. Routh, to whom a presentation of his portrait by Herkomer was made at Cambridge on Saturday by a galaxy of mathematical talent "such as," according to the Master of Peterhouse, "had never been gathered since the world began," has been for the better part of thirty years the great University "coach." His position in the world of Cambridge mathematics has been more unique even than that of Mr. Wren among candidates for the army and civil service examinations. From his busy manufactory in the small College of Peterhouse, which was in full swing from morn to dewy eve, and to which resorted the picked candidates of every college, he has turned out more wranglers than any other man alive or dead. For twenty years (from '62 to '82) the senior wrangler was year after year, without a break, a pupil of Dr. Routh's.

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The life of a great coach for any of the University examinations is by no means beer and skittles. His work begins often before breakfast and ends late. He has less leisure during term-time than a busy barrister, and his golden harvest is far smaller. Dr. Routh's pupils were supposed to bring him in about two thousand a year. Such coaches generally become dry and dusty, and eventually die in harness after what one would suppose is a rather hard and joyless life. Dr. Routh is only fifty-seven, having been born at Quebec in 1831. He has sought an honoured leisure in time, with a store of geniality to warm him in his retirement. The presentation is a curious commentary on the blast against exams. and coaches in the *Nineteenth Century*.

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Dr. Routh's mantle, which passed to him from the late Mr. Todhunter, has now fallen on a former pupil, Mr. Robert Webb, of St. John's, like himself, a Senior Wrangler.

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It is interesting to compare the hard work and small earnings of a man like Dr. Routh with the fortunes acquired in other businesses. Here, for instance, in this morning's papers are the wills of Mr. G. S. Venables and Mr. Petter. Mr. Venables was a barrister and left nearly £150,000: Mr. Petter (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) was a printer and publisher of pure literature, and left over £500,000.

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Mr. Lessar, the Russian Consul at Liverpool, the able and adroit engineer who came over to this country at the time of the Penjdeh incident, has returned to his duties. He spent the last ten days of his vacation in London, and his friends were glad to find how much his European tour had improved his health. He now looks quite vigorous, and prepared to stand the cold of a Liverpool winter, which is much more trying for him than that of St. Petersburg.

MR. GLADSTONE STARTS FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who are accompanied by their daughter Mrs. Drew, wife of the Rev. Harry Drew, curate of Hawarden, left the castle in a closed carriage at ten o'clock this morning for Saltney station on the Great Western Railway. Despite the fact that a keen south-east wind was blowing, and that there was a thick fog hanging over Hawarden woods, Mr. Gladstone walked through the park to the parish church, a distance of a mile, and attended Divine service at eight o'clock. There was only a small congregation. On the way back to the castle Mr. Gladstone assured our correspondent that he was in good health, and that his voice, which occasionally troubled him, was now clearer. Mr. Gladstone spoke without the slightest huskiness, and seemed full of life. He has now to husband his resources, and he has recently over and over again declined to take part in political and local social demonstrations. He was recently pressed to take part in the opening of the lecture hall at Saltney, his point of departure this morning, but although he gave a valuable parcel of books, and a cheque for three pounds, he said, almost pathetically, to the deputation, "Consider my age, consider my age."

Mr. Gladstone and party left Saltney station, on the Great Western Railway, at ten minutes past eleven. A special Great Western train, chartered by the Birmingham Liberals, arrived at Saltney station shortly after eleven. By this time a large crowd had assembled outside the station, whilst on both platforms some fifty or sixty of the more fortunate of the spectators were assembled. The first to arrive from Hawarden was the ever faithful "Lady Margaret," the Hawarden carrier to Chester, who never permits Mr. Gladstone to depart on such occasions without her special presence. The old lady boasts that she is the same age as the right hon. gentleman, and that she had bidden him good by on all his more memorable political excursions. As the right hon. gentleman made his appearance the cheering was taken up by those within the station, and was continued for some time. Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, the Rev. Harry and Mrs. Drew and Mr. Edward Hall, of Barnsbury, London, who had arrived at the Castle on the previous day. There was little time for further demonstration, as Mr. Gladstone and party were soon in their places. Mr. Gladstone immediately informed Chief Inspector Booker, who now took charge of the train, that all was ready. A loud cheer was mingled with cries of "God bless you," and the train steamed out punctually at the time arranged.

At 12.10 the train passed through Shrewsbury. It slowed up, and a loud cheer was raised by those assembled on the platform. The right hon. gentleman raised his hat and bowed in response.

The promoters of the idea of phonographing Mr. Gladstone's speech at Bingley Hall have been compelled to abandon their novel proposal.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the most disastrous colliery explosions ever known in France occurred during the night of Friday-Saturday at the mines of Campagnac, near Cransac, in the Department of the Aveyron. The workings in which the shock was most violent have a depth of 153 metres, and the entrance to them from the surface is covered by a large shed. After the explosion it was concluded that there had been great destruction of life, and steps were at once taken to descend into the part of the mine where the greatest injury had been done. Twenty-three dead bodies were removed from the Sainte Barbe pit No. 3. They were not disfigured. It was three o'clock on Saturday afternoon when the Sainte Barbe pit No. 4 was entered. It is 230 metres deep, and is 25 metres from pit No. 2. In half an hour nine dead bodies were taken out dreadfully disfigured. At seven o'clock in the evening thirty-eight bodies were placed in a row in the stables of the company. Later on two more bodies were found, and it is believed that thirty-nine still remain in the mine. The bodies placed in the stable were examined there by the wives and children of the missing miners, and the scene is described as heartrending.

SEIZURE OF A SPANISH SCHOONER BY AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A despatch received here from Key West announces that the United States revenue cutter *Crawford* has seized and conveyed to that port the Spanish schooner *Engracia*, of Havana, for smuggling.

PRIEST AND PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

When at the proclaimed meeting at Drumlish, county Longford, yesterday, the magistrate in charge refused to allow Mr. Cox, M.P., and the parish priest to advise the people to return quietly to their homes, the priest invited all present to the Roman Catholic chapel, in order that he might give his advice there. Thither the crowd went, and Father Connifrey ascended the steps of the altar (while Messrs. Cox and Hayden, M.P.'s, stood by the altar rails) and implored the people to take his advice, go home peaceably and quietly, and not disgrace the just cause for which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are fighting by any outrage. Loud cheers were here raised in the chapel, and the people quietly dispersed.

THE OLD "VICTORY" NEW AGAIN.

The ship *Victory*, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, left the ship basin in Portsmouth dockyard to-day, and took up her moorings in the harbour between the flagship *Duke of Wellington* and the *St. Vincent* training ship. The old craft has been thoroughly renovated at a cost of more than £10,000, and she will probably last for another century. Salutes will in future be fired from the *Victory*, and courts-martials will sit in the cabin adjoining the one formerly occupied by Lord Nelson.

The death of General Prjevalsky was due to typhus fever.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Principal of Cheltenham College, to the vicarage of St. Luke's, Kentish Town.

The Pasteur Institute will be formally opened on the 24th inst. M. Goblet has promised to attend.

The inhabitants of the ward of Cheap, which is represented by the Lord Mayor elect, have elaborated a scheme to honour Alderman Whitehead, a part of which will be the presentation of a marble bust of the new Lord Mayor to Mrs. Whitehead.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL

SUPPOSED LOSS OF TWENTY-TWO LIVES.

Yesterday afternoon news came to hand at Weymouth of a serious collision in mid-Channel, and shortly afterwards the crew of the Norwegian barque *Nor* (Captain Bjonness), consisting of fourteen men, arrived there, having been landed an hour previously at Portland by the steamer *Shagbrook*, of London. In the meantime the steamer *Waterbird*, of Liverpool, came into Weymouth Harbour with eight men who had been picked up in a boat in mid-Channel that morning. They are supposed to be the only survivors of a crew numbering thirty men belonging to the steamer *Saxmundham* (Captain Milne), which was run into by the Norwegian barque *Nor* shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning, about thirty miles off St. Catherine's Point.

Captain Milne, of the *Saxmundham*, gives the following account of the collision:—"We left the Tyne on Friday afternoon at one o'clock, bound for Ancona, with a cargo of coal. Everything went well till about a quarter-past two A.M. on Sunday, the weather being very stormy, and a heavy sea running, when we were suddenly run into by the Norwegian barque *Nor*, which struck the *Saxmundham* amidships on the starboard side. I immediately called out, 'All hands on deck!' and we quickly succeeded in getting the jollyboat out successfully launched, but not before the after end of my steamer was quite under water. The boat was in charge of the chief mate, and there were nine men with him. The remainder of the crew were at this time busily engaged in swinging the port lifeboat over, but owing to the heavy list of the ship to the starboard they could not get her clear, and they then tried to get the other boats out, and the lifeboat was launched with five men in her. Just after this the steamer sunk stern foremost, and those on board went down with her. Hardly ten minutes could have elapsed since we were first struck. I was picked up by the crew of the lifeboat when struggling in the water. We made every exertion to save any who might be in the vicinity. We pulled on till at daybreak the schooner *Waterbird*, of Liverpool, answered our signals, and the captain immediately backed yards and waited till we came alongside. Captain Amos Williams, who did everything he could for our comforts, then decided to round ship and make for Portland Roadstead, where we arrived this afternoon." The following are the names of the survivors of the *Saxmundham* landed at Weymouth:—Captain Milne; Mr. Nicholson, second engineer; Mr. J. W. Jackson, third engineer; Thomas Patterson, fireman; and W. McKenzie, J. McFarren, W. M'Allister, and E. Saunders, seamen.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

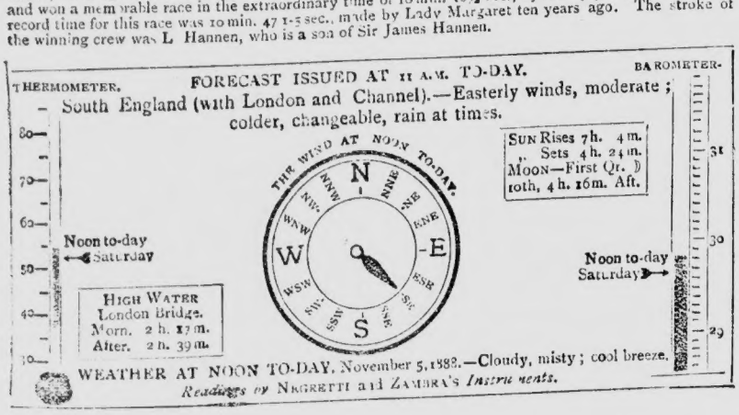
Lieutenant FitzHerbert, of the *Algerine*, has made a gallant capture of a large slave dhow which had carried 200 slaves off the north coast of Madagascar. Both his boats were capsized, but he righted them, and continued the chase with one rifle and four revolvers. The Arabs maintained a heavy fire till all the boats had grounded on the surf. The Sakalavas then carried off all the slaves save twenty-seven, who were rescued by Mr. FitzHerbert.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY ON THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

In a letter to the *New York Independent* on the Parnell Commission Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., says:—"I have no doubt whatever as to the result of the trial. I know Mr. Parnell intimately, and therefore I have no doubt. I believe the tribunal was ill-chosen and unfairly chosen; and I believe the Government were pleased with the choice because some of the judges are strongly opposed to the Home Rule agitation. But I believe that nevertheless the judges when set down to their judicial work will act with perfect impartiality. Therefore I am quietly confident about the result. Mr. Parnell would have brought an action against the *Times* when he was refused the Committee of Inquiry which he asked for—a committee of members of the House of Commons—but for the urgent advice and remonstrance of the leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir Charles Russell, were all against the idea of bringing an action in London. They insisted that to refer any case in which Mr. Parnell was concerned to a London jury—a jury of London shopkeepers—was to decide its fate beforehand. Mr. Parnell, therefore, gave way. Again, when he demanded some sort of inquisition and accepted in principle the court of inquiry which the Government offered, and which we were told in the first instance was to be composed 'chiefly' of judges of the higher courts, the Liberal leaders were strongly opposed to the course he was taking. All possible pressure was brought to bear on him to induce him not to accept the Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Parnell, however, was firm; he could not be shaken. There are few things indeed which he would not do in deference to the advice of Mr. Gladstone; but this he could not do. He was not surprised at the remonstrances of the Liberal leaders. 'They can't know,' he said, 'what we know. It is quite natural they should think that we may in the earlier period of this movement have done or sanctioned some wild things; but we know that we did not.'"

A MEMORABLE RACE ON THE CAM.

The final heat of the Cambridge University Fours resulted, on Saturday, in one of the finest and most exciting races ever witnessed on the Cam. The crews were those of Third Trinity and Trinity Hall, and for the first quarter of a mile there was little if anything to choose between them, both crews rowing admirably. At Grassy the Hall men went ahead, but presently dropped back through bad steering In Long Reach, however, they again went to the front, and soon led by a length, when their rivals spurted finely and picked up again. The Hall men spurted in reply, and once more got half a length ahead, when again their steering became erratic. At the finish, however, the Hall came again clear ahead, and won a memorable race in the extraordinary time of 10 min. 12½ sec., by twenty yards. The previous record time for this race was 10 min. 47 1-5 sec., made by Lady Margaret ten years ago. The stroke of the winning crew was L. Hannen, who is a son of Sir James Hannen.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS BETTER.

Rates in the Money Market are again very easy. The supply of loanable capital having been increased by over half a million by the Treasury bill operation, is now so large that little hope is entertained of any hardening of rates until, in some way or other, a portion of the floating credits of the market have been cleared off. Short loans are obtainable at 2 per cent. and under, but there is little disposition to do business in three months' bank paper below 3 per cent., while some brokers quoted 3 to 3⅛ per cent. Further withdrawals of gold for the Argentine Republic are fully anticipated, but this fact has very little effect on the market. About £150,000 in sovereigns is advised as having arrived from Australia, and this will probably find its way into the Bank.

Although there is no particular increase in the number of dealings recorded on the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices has decidedly improved, and almost all the movements now are to higher quotations. Consols are steady, and receive but a small share of attention. In the Home Railway market values have all risen where any change at all has taken place. The chief inquiry has been for the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, North British Ordinary and Caledonian, all of which are appreciably better. In the Foreign department there has been a little buying of Spanish Four per Cents. and Turkish Group 1, but otherwise there is hardly anything doing. Latest advices from Buenos Ayres report an advance in the premium on gold to 49.85 per cent. American Railroad securities exhibit little variation, but the tone is rather better, and the majority of the movements are now to higher quotations. Louisville and Nashville shares have more than recovered the previously recorded decline, as also the Vanderbilt stocks. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues are neglected at the moment, but the tone is good, and a slight advance is marked. Spanish Copper Mining shares are firm, and Primitiva Nitrate shares continue in strong demand.

Letters of allotment for the Six per Cent. Debenture Bonds of the Ceará Harbour Corporation (Limited) have been posted

The weekly return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in the cash in hand of £264,000, and an increase in the note circulation of £1,150,000. These unfavourable movements are due to an addition of £782,000 to the other securities, and an increase of £874,000 in the advances on stocks. The public deposits have increased only £258,000.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred ⅝, North British Deferred ⅝, the Preferred ⅛, Hull and Barnsley and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian ⅜, Great Western, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, and North Eastern ¼, and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Turkish Group 1 ½, Group 2 ⅛, Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, Egyptian Unified ¼, French Three per Cents., Greek 1881, and Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, Italian, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 ⅛. *Declined*: Egyptian Daira ⅛, and Buenos Ayres Cedulas ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ⅜, Denver Preference ¼, Erie shares ¼, Atlantic Firsts and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Northern Pacific Preference and Wabash Mortgage ¼ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ⅝, Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preferences and Guaranteed ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Primitiva Nitrate 1¼, Rio Tinto ⅝, De Beers ¼, Mason and Barry 3-16, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Lower*: Hudson's Bay ⅛, and Cape Copper 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Fair business. Sales fully 10,000. Prices steady. Futures one to two points higher.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	101⅛	1⅛
New Consols (1¼)	97⅛	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	94	⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	106	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71½	¾
Egyptian Guar.	100½	1
Met. Bk. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols.	71½	2
Do. Treasury	93⅜	4⅛
Austrian Gold	99	2
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61⅛	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3⅛
Do. B.	91⅛	2⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81¼	⅛xd.
Do. Preference	100⅛	⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	77¼	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¼
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84½	¼
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Converted	39⅜	⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15⅛	16⅛
Do 4 p.c.	17⅛	18⅛
Portuguese	63¾	⅜
Russian 1873	100½	¾
Spanish 4 p.c.	73	⅛
Turkish 1854	98	100
Group 1	29¼	¾
Group 2	16⅛	17
Group 4	15⅜	¼
4⅛ p.c. 1871	82	½
5 p.c. Defence	94	⅛
5 p.c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4¼
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111½	¾
Great Eastern	68¼	9
Great Northern	115½	16⅜
Ditto A	100⅝	1½
Great Western	150⅜	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	33	½
Lancs. and Yorks	110½	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	125½	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	23	¼
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	168½	⅛
South Western	138½	9½
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	36¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33⅜	4
Midland	133⅜	⅛
North British Pref.	73⅞	4½
Do. Def.	51⅞	2½
North Eastern	156⅛	⅜
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	113¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	56¼	7
Can. Pacific Shares	31¼	7
Chic. Mil and St. Pl.	68¼	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	18¼	⅛
Do. Pref.	48½	9¼
Illinois Shares	118⅜	19⅛
Lake Shore	105⅞	6⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅜	⅜
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67½	8
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼	¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112½	⅝
New York Ontario	16¼	½
Erie Shares	29¼	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	123½	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	53¼	½
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	41⅜	⅜
North. Pacific Pref.	61⅛	2
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	¼
Phil. and Read Sh.	25⅝	¼
Union Pacific Shares	63⅛	⅛
Wabash Preferred	27½	8
Do. Gen. Mort.	43⅝	4½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	¼
Do. First Pref.	67⅞	8⅛
Do. Second Pref	47¼	8¼
Do. Third Pref.	26¼	7
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	43	½
Do First Pref	121	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	73¾	½
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	28½	9
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	131	21¼
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	1⅜	⅛
London and County	85½	6⅛
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7⅛
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3⅛
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48	9
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅛
Ooregums	1⅝	⅛
Cape Copper	6½	⅛
Namaqua	4⅝	⅛
Mason and Barry	12⅛	3⅛
Rio Tinto	25⅝	6⅛
Montana £1 shares	2 1 16	3 16
De Beers, new shares	18⅜	⅛
Kimberley Cent.	42⅜	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	47	8
Do. Pref.	79	80
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅛
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10
Eastern	12⅛	⅝
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13⅜	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13½	14¼
London Tramway	13¼	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	194	9
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	163	73
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	243	7
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
Brush Electl. (£4 pd)	4⅜	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅜	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	302½	7½
Hotchkiss	10¼	⅝
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅛
London Nitrate	24	6
Primitiva Nitrate	3⅛	⅜
Salt Union Shares	3⅛	4 16pm
P. and O. Steam	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	60	3 xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅜	⅜
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19
Suez Canal	83	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	10	8

THE WEATHER PLANT PREDICTS AN EARTHQUAKE.

The British Consul-General in Vienna has been instructed by our Foreign Office to request Professor Novak to furnish him with information about his famous weather plant. The committee of the Jubilee Exhibition which has just closed has promised Professor Novak a certificate, to the effect that the weather forecasts made by his plants were correct in ninety-six cases out of 100. Professor Novak, owing to the great number of letters he has received from England, has made arrangements with Mr. C. W. Radeke, of Clapham-common, to exhibit the plant in England, and to answer all inquiries about it. Further, Herr Novak wishes it to be known that his plants are now giving indications of shocks of earthquake, which may be expected to occur during the next week within 100 German miles south of Vienna. On several occasions these predictions as to earthquakes have been useful in enabling mine owners to take precautions for preventing loss of life in colliery explosions.

A WEATHER PROPHET'S PREDICTIONS.

Professor Rudolf Falb, the well-known astronomer and meteorologist, who some time ago predicted a long series of atmospheric and subterranean disturbances for certain days of this year, was lecturing on his theory here (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*) on Saturday, which happened to be the eve of one of the days—namely, November 4—on which he had announced that a disturbance would take place. So far as this capital is concerned his prediction has been fully realized, as after ten days of glorious weather a fearful hailstorm has passed over Vienna. Moreover, while Professor Falb was lecturing he received, and read to his audience, a telegram containing news of the terrible colliery disaster at Campagnac, in France. Professor Falb has given the following days of next year as "critical":—Jan. 1, 17, and 31; Feb. 15; March 1, 17, and 31; April 15 and 30; May 15 and 29; June 13 and 28; July 12 and 28; August 26; Sept. 9 and 25; Oct. 9 and 24; Nov. 7 and 23; and Dec. 7 and 22.

PRESENTATION TO THE LADY MAYORESS.

The chairman of committees of the Corporation of London waited upon Lady de Keyser at the Mansion House on Saturday, and presented to her, in the name of the members of the Court of Common Council, a diamond bracelet and earrings, "in grateful remembrance of her courtesy and kindness at the Mansion House during the mayoralty of her husband the Right Hon. Sir Polydore de Keyser, 1887-8." The presentation was made by Mr. Frank Green, the chief commoner, and gracefully acknowledged by the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor also thanked the members for their kindness.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING ROYAL AUTOGRAPHS.

Before the Berkshire county magistrates, at Windsor, on Saturday, Captain George Martin, of Helen Cottage, Old Windsor, was charged, on remand, with having stolen the visitors' book, containing the signatures of the Queen and various members of the Royal family, from the Royal Tapestry Works at Old Windsor. The prisoner's defence was that he had taken the book for his wife to look at. It also appeared that the prisoner had been taking, for some years, large quantities of morphia, and Dr. Burnet, of the Great Northern Hospital, stated that it would be impossible for any one to take such large quantities as the prisoner was alleged to have taken without his mental faculties being seriously impaired. The prisoner was also charged with stealing a pair of binocular field glasses, and a valuable meerschaum pipe; but with regard to these, the prisoner said he knew nothing. He was committed for trial on each charge.

THE "PRISONER OF CHILLON."

In consequence of serious claims made by the English Ambassador at Berne, the Federal Council have addressed remonstrances to the Government of the Canton de Vaud concerning the hundred days' imprisonment in Chillon to which Miss Stirling has been sentenced for proselytism in favour of the Salvation Army. The remonstrance addressed to the Government of the Canton de Vaud is couched in very severe terms.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A "GENTLEMAN."

At the Bullingdon sessions held at Oxford on Saturday, William Henry Speer, an independent gentleman, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, residing at 99, Banbury-road, Oxford, surrendered to his bail to answer four charges of indecent conduct to females. The evidence in three of the cases was very strong against the prisoner. For the defence Mr. Howard Barrett, of 3, Tavistock-square, London, was called. He said he had known Mr. Speer for eighteen years, and recently he had been under his care. His general constitutional condition was greatly at fault, and he was in a state of extreme nervous prostration. The Rev. Maurice Richard Ferdinand St. John, vicar of Chelmsford, canon of Gloucester; the Rev. Lewis Borrison, chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. George Thomson, assistant master of Malvern College, gave evidence as to the good character of the accused. Mr. Acland, for the defence, contended that while the defendant's conduct was extremely unwise, it was not such as to bring him within the criminal law. After some deliberation Mr. Thornhill, chairman of quarter sessions, said the magistrates had a very unpleasant duty to perform, to convict a person of respectable position and of good education. They found Mr. Speer guilty in three cases, and for each he would be sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, the imprisonment not to be concurrent but consecutive. Mr. Acland intimated that notice of appeal would be given. The chairman said the usual notice would have to be given and the magistrates would then take bail for the prisoner in £1,000 and two sureties of £500. The prisoner, who is twenty-four years of age and was married only a short time ago, was removed in custody.

A HOTBED OF DIPHTHERIA.

At an inquest held by Mr. Baxter at the London Hospital on Saturday on the body of a child, who died of diphtheria on Wednesday last while being conveyed from Walthamstow to the hospital, Joseph Wilkin, the father, stated that the drainage in his locality was in a most horrible condition. His and several other houses were drained into one common cesspool. The coroner, in summing up, commented at some length on the insanitary condition of the district, and said that he would make strong representations to the Walthamstow local board. Dr. Kidman said that at the present time there was quite an epidemic of diphtheria, particularly noticeable about Hackney. It had within the past week become so bad that he had orders to send on all such patients to the free hospitals, as they were becoming too numerous for the London Hospital. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from natural causes, stated that it was due to the bad drainage of the Walthamstow district.

HOME DEFENCE MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

Orders have been issued from the War Office reorganizing the three infantry volunteer brigades formed under the Home Defence mobilization Scheme. The Birmingham brigade has been broken up, and a new one formed of all the battalions in Staffordshire, numbering 4,600 men, under Major-General Sotheby. The South Midland brigade, commanded by the Earl of Sandwich, is to consist of the Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and 1st Worcestershire corps, 5,600 strong; and the North Midland, of the Notts and Derby battalions, nearly 4,000, under Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C.

THE KING AND THE MYSTERIOUS AMERICANS.

A telegram from Nice says:—The two American favourites of the King of Würtemburg, Messrs. Woodcock and Hendry, who have been referred to in the German Radical press, left Nice suddenly on Saturday. They had been established in a pretty villa there by the King, opposite to his own residence, in a style similar to that which has caused an outbreak of popular feeling against them throughout Würtemberg. The Ministers of Stuttgart had demanded their immediate dismissal, and in default threatened to resign. Some painful correspondence has passed since the King's arrival here a fortnight ago, and after it became known that he had conferred the title of baron on Mr. Woodcock. For four years these Americans have been living luxuriously at the King's expense near his residence, and in constant companionship with him. They are charged with spiritualistic practices and with obtaining undue influence over his Majesty. I saw Mr. Woodcock (says a *Times* correspondent) before he left, but he refused to deny the charges made, and the Court officials are equally silent.

ROBBERY AT A PARIS BANKER'S.

A daring robbery was committed on Friday night at the offices of MM. Reverchon and Bathellier, bankers and exchange agency, 26, Rue Coquillière, Paris. The iron safe was forced open, and all it contained, twenty thousand francs in gold and bank notes, and securities worth one hundred thousand francs, were carried off. The robbers seem to have taken to flight in haste, as they left behind them several of their tools. One of the bank messengers, a former gendarme, was supposed always to sleep in the office; but for several nights past he had, without permission and without warning his employers, gone home to sleep, because he was unwell. His perfect honesty is not doubted, and it was he who, when he arrived at the office on Saturday morning, discovered that the robbery had been committed. Up to the present moment the police have failed to discover the criminals.

A BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.—It sounds incredible (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) that in a civilized country like Hungary such a barbarous punishment as five years' confinement in a dark cell should be judicially inflicted. Two convicts, however, have just received this sentence for taking part in a mutiny in prison. The ringleader, who had committed murder, has been more mercifully condemned to be hanged.

"I, CHARLES WARREN," &C.—Sir Charles Warren has issued a notice prohibiting processions or speechmaking in or near any thoroughfare through which the Lord Mayor's procession will pass, or in Trafalgar-square. Sir Charles Warren also states that the order of November 18, 1887, shall not apply to the Lord Mayor's procession, but otherwise remains in force in respect to the prohibition of public processions through the metropolis.

A NEW CEMETERY FOR WILLESDEN.—Considerable excitement was created on Saturday in Willesden by the polling which took place for the assent of the parish to the proposed expenditure by the burial board of £20,000 for the purchase and laying out of an additional cemetery. In the past ten years the population of Willesdon and Kilburn has increased to 53,000 inhabitants. The poll closed at 4 P.M., and an hour later the result was declared by the presiding officer, Mr. W. Tyndal-Perkins, the numbers being 36 for and 226 against; majority, 135.

CARRYING OFF A THREE HUNDREDWEIGHT SAFE.—A safe containing over £200 was stolen on Saturday morning from the canteen of the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment at the Raglan Barracks, Devonport. The thieves, who are believed to be soldiers, forced the window of the canteen, and carried the safe to an adjacent rampart, where they broke in the back and abstracted the money, leaving a number of cheques behind. They then threw the safe into the trench below. It weighed over three hundredweight, and took six men to carry it back.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN.—The results of the American observations of the last transit of Venus, in 1882, have been tabulated and summarized by Professor Harkness. Ten stations of observation had been established in the United States, and 1,472 photographs of the transit had been taken. The mean of the results gives the parallax as 8.847 min.; that is, the mean distance of the earth from the sun is about 92,385,000 statute miles. Professor Newcomb had, twenty years ago, estimated the parallax at 8.848 min.; and the American astronomers estimate the possible error at not more than 130,000 English miles.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.—The Local Government Board have just issued a circular in which they say that representations have been made to them that injury has been caused to poor persons who earn their living by wood-chopping by reason of the competition which they have to encounter from the labour of workhouse inmates, who are largely employed in Metropolitan unions in the manufacture of firewood. The board accordingly gave directions to the guardians that the employment of pauper labour in this industry on a large scale shall be discontinued, the use of machinery avoided, and the full market value of the firewood demanded, so that the independent producers should not be subjected to unfair competition.

Mr. SPURGEON.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon still continues to suffer severe bodily pain, and up to yesterday morning was unable to walk. It is the reverend gentleman's intention, as soon as possible, to start for his usual winter resort—Mentone, South France—in the hope that renewed health may ensue. At yesterday morning's service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle a letter was read from Mr. Spurgeon, in which he said:—"Forgive me if I steal away as soon as I can. It may be weeks before I can go, for as yet I am unable to stand. But God heals very speedily when so it pleases Him. Please let friends join the church all the same. My brothers will see them. Remember the poor to-night with double liberality, for there is much need."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

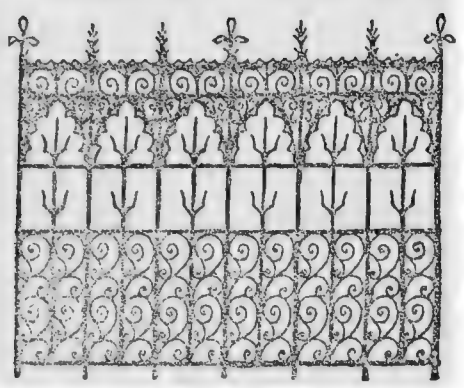
LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS.—I.

THE NEW ST. PANCRAS GOODS DEPOT.

OF the huge capital accounts of our great railway companies a very considerable percentage must be credited to the metropolitan termini. The necessity for getting as near as possible to the heart of London, combined with the constant growth of traffic, has compelled the companies to acquire property and land from time to time at fancy prices and construct expensive works. The new St. Pancras goods depot is a case in point. To supply the requisite accommodation for their goods traffic they have cleared the densely crowded area of fourteen acres known formerly as Somers-town, adjacent to St. Pancras station, on which some five thousand people herded in awful rookeries, and erected thereon a station or depot with all the latest appliances for handling goods. What the inclusive cost of this undertaking has been, the directors would, perhaps, hesitate to say, but it cannot have been less than two millions sterling. No doubt they see their way to a return on that huge outlay, but in any case it was inevitable if the traffic of the whole system was not to be throttled.

THE PLAN OF THE DEPOT.

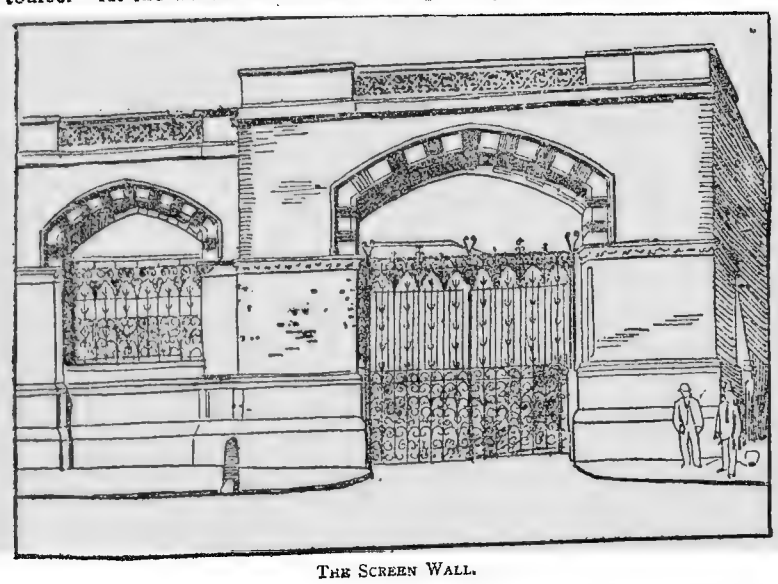
The situation and plan of the depot are admirably adapted for the purpose in view. There are two great floors, the upper of which is on a level with the main line, and the lower with the adjoining streets. The waggons are run along the higher level and lowered by hydraulic lifts to the lower, where they are unloaded, and thus there are no troublesome gradients for vehicles, a matter of great moment when heavy goods have to be carted. The depot stands like a walled town, being bounded by the Euston-road on the south, Ossulston-street on the west, Phœnix-street on the north, and the Midland road, which divides the depot and St. Pancras station, on the east. The boundary wall, about 30 ft. high, which surrounds this area, is nearly a mile in circumference. It is of bright red brick, pierced with Gothic openings, which are filled with wrought iron scroll-work. The design is in keeping with the adjoining hotel and station, of which Londoners are so justly proud.



THE IRON SCREEN.

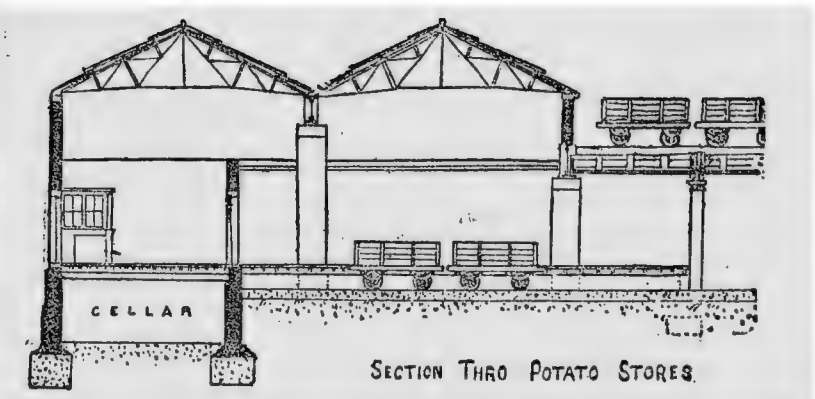
In the "Life of Joseph Firbank" this screen wall is thus described:—"This magnificent piece of brickwork, probably the finest in the metropolis, required about 8,000,000 bricks of a peculiarly small size, rising only 11 inches in four courses, which greatly improves the appearance of the work. It is faced with Leicestershire red brick, the inner portion being entirely of Staffordshire blue bricks, set in cement, no lime having been used in this or any other work in the depot. Had the engineers of the Midland Company intended to rival the great wall of China, or provide a citadel for the metropolis in case of invasion, they could hardly have devised a more imposing structure. The elevation on the Euston-road is tastefully ornamented with Mansfield stone, while the large arched openings, left in the wall to assist in lighting the roadway which runs round the enclosure, are protected by hammered iron screens, 11 ft. by 8 ft., and weighing about 12 cwt. each, of beautiful workmanship."

A viaduct over Phœnix-street and St. Pancras-road, carrying a double line of railway, connects the upper level with the main line of the railway. There are entrances for vehicles on all sides, so that the traffic has a free course. At the west side there are wide gateways with weighing tables which



THE SCREEN WALL.

give access to the ground level, and also to the upper floor by means of inclined roads with easy gradients, which is only meant for light traffic, such as milk. The lower level or yard is laid with several miles of sidings with sufficient space between for unloading, so that carts can go alongside the trucks to load or unload. At the Euston-road end are a series of twenty-three potato and vegetable stores, which form a leading feature of the depot. These stores are let to Covent-garden salesmen and others, who act either as principals or intermediaries between the growers and the retailers in London. The potatoes are brought along the Midland system to the metropolis, are carried into the depot, and then shunted as required into the stores, which have each a siding and platform capable of accommodating three trucks at a time. Here, in the early morning, potato merchants, greengrocers, and costermongers come to make their purchases and cart off what they buy direct from the waggons. A private road, forty feet wide, under glass cover, running parallel with the Euston-road and the Midland-road, gives ample space for the vehicular traffic, and furnishes more shelter from the weather than the open streets contiguous to Covent-garden. At the other or north end of the station there is a coal depot, and in the intervening space are numerous sidings and platforms, with a large warehouse of four stories which is just being completed for general goods. Also at the north end, but on the upper level, are milk and fish covered depots. As a relief to the passenger station



SECTION THRO POTATO STORES.

this accommodation for the milk traffic has been very welcome to the station-master. About 400,000 milk churns, each containing thirty-six gallons, are brought into St. Pancras in a year, and at a thronged passenger station that is a considerable number to handle. Of fish and meat about 12,000 tons are brought to the terminus.

THE NATURE OF THE WORK.

The plan of building the depot in two stories has of course doubled the area, but it has necessitated the construction of heavy and costly works. The upper floor, which is 18 ft. 6 in. above the lower, is a mass of iron work supported on rows of cast iron pillars 2 ft. in diameter and 16½ ft. high, with beds of brickwork and concrete going down to the London clay for foundations. There are no fewer than 410 pillars, with a combined weight of over 2,000 tons, and 2,000 girders weighing over 14,000 tons. Altogether 20,000 tons of wrought and cast iron have been used in the construction of the upper floor, with some four million rivets weighing between 700 and 800 tons. The columns are strong enough to carry from 250 to 300 tons each, and there are in addition as supports massive brick arches, buttresses, and retaining walls. Upon this solid and substantial floor the loaded waggons are run by locomotives into the sidings as required, and then lowered by the hydraulic lifts to the under floor. There are four of these lifts capable of carrying twenty-five tons, and the heaviest waggon is lowered or raised with the ease and expedition peculiar to hydraulic machinery. On gaining the lower level it is shunted to any desired point by means of hydraulic capstans, of which there are eighty scattered up and down the place. Either a single waggon or as many as eighteen loaded waggons can be moved by one of these capstans with the greatest ease and certainty. The engines and accumulators for working the hydraulic machinery are situated at the north-west corner of the low level. The accumulator rams are loaded to give a pressure of 750 lb. per square inch on the water. The cranes, which are also worked by hydraulic power, can lift from one to five tons. Mr. John Underwood, C.E., of Derby, was the chief engineer of the work, and Mr. J. Allen McDonald, M.I.C.E., was the resident engineer. No fewer than thirteen contractors were employed, the general work being done by the late Mr. Joseph Firbank. At present a visitor is so impressed with the vast area that he comes to the conclusion that the company has amply provided for the future, and he can hardly conceive of a development of trade which would necessitate further extension; but Mr. Heaton, who controls the goods department at St. Pancras, thinks so highly of the situation of the depot and its freedom from gradients, that he anticipates at no far distant date a demand for still further elbow-room.

TEACHING WHIST AS A PROFESSION.

[From the *Milwaukee Sentinel.*]

Seated at a little table writing letters is the little lady who calls this her office. Miss Wheelock is one of the busiest women in Milwaukee. She was the pioneer in the West in establishing a ladies' purchasing agency, and now sends out tons of merchandise every month; she is also one of three ladies in the country who make a business of teaching the game of whist. She is said to be one of the most brilliant whist players in the United States, and is a recognized authority on the subject, having written books on whist for several railroad companies for issuance in book form. Miss Wheelock is a pleasant-featured, frail-looking little woman, but those who know her say that she is possessed of remarkable pluck and energy. Some years ago she came here from Green Bay and clerked in Chapman's store. While there she conceived the idea of taking a claim in Dakota and put her plan into execution, going to that territory with a girl companion, taking a pre-emption and living on the claim for eight months. Upon her return she conceived the plan of a ladies' purchasing agency, and at once proceeded to carry it out. Later she began teaching whist classes, also with remarkable success. Though she has been engaged in this rather odd occupation considerably less than two years, she has had 193 pupils, and is about to extend her sphere in this direction by teaching classes in Chicago two days in each week. It is undoubtedly largely due to the stimulus her teaching of whist has given to the interest in the game that Milwaukee has become such a whist centre. The Milwaukee Whist Club is the largest in the West, and so is the Ladies' Whist Club, which will be reorganized this winter.

CHEAPER GAS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE public supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company will welcome the announcement that the price of gas will be lowered another threepence from the beginning of next year. Last January the price was reduced from 3*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per thousand cubic feet, and the forthcoming reduction will bring the rate down to 2*s.* 6*d.* This concession is all the more unexpected because of the rise in the price of their principal raw material, but the disturbance in the coal trade has not affected the company, their contracts, made at a time when coal was cheapest, being well ahead. They are thus untouched by the advance to the miners, while they are obtaining more for their coke and are reaping the advantage of the improved trade of the country in the shape of higher prices for their residuals. Sulphate of ammonia, pitch, and the other residuals are all fetching better prices, and on the large quantities which the company has to dispose of, even a small addition per ton means a large sum in the aggregate. Besides this, there is a constant growth in the consumption of gas. It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the electric light and the cheapening of oil, the amount of gas consumed increases year by year. Gas stoves for cooking and heating purposes help materially, but the ordinary consumption for lighting purposes also grows. Taking an ordinary day in the beginning of November last year, the amount supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company was 66 million cubic feet, and on the corresponding day this year it was 71 millions, or an increase of 5 millions. The reduction in the price has no doubt stimulated the consumption, and thus the company benefit at once from their concessions to the public. The sixpence taken off means a reduction to the consumers in the aggregate of £400,000. In the first six months of the present year, with threepence only off, the company stood to lose £107,000, but there was an increase in the consumption of 2 per cent, which brought them back in round figures £23,000. If the figures already given with respect to a day's consumption in November are a fair representation of the second half of the year, the percentage of increase is now considerably higher. The deficiency to make up will therefore be less, while, as we have already indicated, the prices of residuals have gone up

It is not to be supposed that the directors of the Gas Light and Coke Company are making this reduction out of sheer benevolence. Acting upon their sliding scale they were enabled last half year to declare an extra ¾ per cent. dividend, making it 13 per cent., and they will be in a position after the next reduction is made to divide 13¾ per cent., conditional, of course, on its being earned; but as to that there is little doubt. The company has a very large undivided balance from which they can draw temporarily, and it has also a magnificent plum in store, the abolition of the coal dues meaning to the company a saving of £91,000 per annum, which is equal to 1½*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

"WARRENITIS" IN PARIS.

MR. THOMAS LOUGH writes to us as follows from Paris under date November 2:—

Passing through Paris yesterday, I saw some evidence that, whatever may be the opinion here, General Boulanger is not so much a cause as an effect of the troubles which threaten the existing state of affairs. It was All Saints' Day, which is one of the Church fasts most religiously observed throughout the country; and it is the custom of the devout on that day to visit the tomb of any relative or friend whom they may have recently lost. Hearing in the Boulevards that the Communists were likely to visit the great cemetery of Père Lachaise in force to do honour to the scene of the last great struggle of their party in 1871, we went there early in the afternoon to see what might be going on. A mile from the gate we fell into a long procession of people who were wending their way in carriages or on foot towards the cemetery. Almost every one carried either a wreath or a bouquet of flowers. As we got nearer the gates the throng increased, and when we reached the large open space in front of the entrance we were stopped by a cordon of gendarmes, two deep, drawn across the road. Here there was quite a display of force. The end of every road was guarded in the same way, and a squadron of mounted soldiers was drawn up beside the gate. We were, however, allowed to pass, but found the cemetery patrolled by gendarmes or soldiers at every point. Cordons were drawn across each of the wider avenues, and visitors were compelled to proceed in one direction, no crowding being permitted. The vast majority inside belonged to the middle class, and only an occasional workman in a blouse was visible. We made our way up to the chapel, which was the centre of interest. It was full of worshippers, and the main part of the ceremony appeared to consist in lighting candles, hundreds of which were burning in long rows about the altar. Here also the suspicious gendarmes stood on guard. When we turned to retrace our steps we were compelled to leave by a different gate opened for the occasion, and when, after some difficulty, we regained our fiacre, we found that the guard in the streets had been largely increased. We were not permitted to return by the road along which we had come, but a certain number of vehicles were sent down one street, some down another. For quite a mile from the gates we found cordons drawn across the streets, and we were peremptorily ordered to proceed in the direction that they considered safe, quite regardless of how we desired to go. We saw no disturbance whatever, but this appeared to make the tremendous display of force all the more significant. It was evident that the authorities viewed the populace with the greatest distrust, and the appearance of the people suggested that this was accepted as a matter of course, and regarded with contempt.

The National Bank of Australasia and the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) invite tenders for a loan of £250,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners. Interest will commence from the 1st of July, 1888, and will be payable half-yearly, the first coupon being due on the 1st of January, 1889. The minimum price of issue is £101 per cent.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.40 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled 'CAPTAIN SWIFT.' Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Bradfield, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 195th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Seist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Fromfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 96th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 233rd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Charlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Irene, Wilmers, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.15, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Gabriel.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously, from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Directed by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.—DOROTHY.—LAST SIX WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the Lyric Theatre.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER. EVERY EVENING, at 7.40. WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (774th Performance.) Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde: Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On WEDNESDAY, November 7, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager Mr. W. W. KELLY.
On THURSDAY NEXT, November 8, at 7.45 precisely, will be produced a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTITT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. The cast includes Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Farnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats may be secured at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and at all the libraries. N.B.—The Theatre will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW, and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS for the necessary rehearsals of the above production on Thursday next, November 8.

ART GALLERIES.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. CLOSES SATURDAY, December 1. WALTER CRANE, President; ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—GEORGE SIMONDS: "Modelling and Sculpture." THURSDAY, November 8, 8.30 P.M.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY.—To be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, for Exhibition of Colossal Picture "H.M. the late EMPEROR FREDERICK III. LYING IN STATE in CASTLE FRIEDRICHSKRON."

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
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LORD MAYOR'S DAY, 1888.
REGULATIONS
By Sir CHARLES WARREN, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.
In pursuance of the powers vested in me, I, Charles Warren, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, make the following REGULATION for the prevention of obstruction in the streets and thoroughfares within the Metropolitan Police District on the 9th November inst., being the day appointed for the Lord Mayor's Procession.
On the day above mentioned no person unless forming part of the Lord Mayor's Procession shall be allowed to deliver any public speech or to carry placards or banners in any street or thoroughfare through which the Lord Mayor's Procession passes, or in Trafalgar-square, or in any other street or thoroughfare leading to or from or in the vicinity of the route of the Lord Mayor's Procession,
Nothing in the order of the 18th November, 1887, shall apply to the Lord Mayor's Procession, but in other respects that order remains in force.
(Signed) CHARLES WARREN,
The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.
Metropolitan Police Office, 4, Whitehall-place, November 2, 1888.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Only requires seeing.—To be SOLD, attractive SEMI-DETACHED VILLA, No. 3, MARLBOROUGH VILLAS, HARROW—close to L. and N. W. Railway Station. Splendidly fitted and decorated (no expense spared). Ready for immediate occupation. Five good bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), three elegant reception-rooms, large kitchen, scullery, two w.c's., attractive verandah. No basement, plenty of cupboards; continuous supply of pure water; gas; main drainage; capital gardens. Lease eighty years; ground rent £9. Price only £375 (cost £600 to build). No. 2 just sold.—Apply to Mrs. Dickinson, at No. 1; or to A. Z., Purley Villa, Brighton-road, Croydon.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
LETTERS FROM AND TO
CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, Esq.
Edited by ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Author of "Memoir of Admiral Lord Keith, K.B." &c. With a Memoir by the Rev. W. K. R. BEDFORD. Illustrated with Two Portraits of Mr. Sharpe, and numerous Portraits and Etchings reproduced from his Drawings. 2 Vols. 8vo, price £2 12s. 6d.
"It is impossible in a few lines to afford an idea of the richly varied matter that is to be found in these volumes—the glimpses of the fashionable world and notable personages of the early part of the century, the quaint anecdotes, the curious genealogical jottings, the notes on historical portraits and ancient folios—the whole given, always at least when the letter is from Sharpe's own pen, in a style characterized by the crispest and most pungent wit."—*Academy*.
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"A book full of racy wit, literary gossip, piquant scandal, curious bits of history, suggestive glimpses of the manners of aristocratic persons at the end of the last century and the beginning of this."—*Liverpool Courier*.
WM. BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
NOVEMBER, 1888.
I. The Future of the West Indies.
II. King Olaf Tryggvisson.
III. The Thrift Movement on the Continent.
IV. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.
V. The Doings of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
VI. Why is Scotland Liberal?
VII. Experiences in the Soudan and Abyssinia.
VIII. Home Affairs.
IX. Independent Section: Ideal Marriage.
"The only Review which devotes itself to the promotion of advanced Liberalism."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
London: TRÜBNER and Co., Ludgate-hill.

AMELIA JANE'S AMBITION.
By CLARENCE ONSLOW.
Bristol: J. W. ARROWSMITH.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

MADAME HADING'S BEAUTIFUL EYES.

There is an odd little story anent the beautiful Madame Hading drifting about New York. Her eyes, says the *New York World*, are very remarkable; not only of the clearest and purest brown, like that of mountain brooks, or the eyes of Gwendolen—which George Eliot described as resembling "wave-washed onyx"—but they are veiled with a thick fringe of black and silky lashes and are most unusually, extraordinarily long. It is the most noticeable thing in her face, and when she turns her eyes upon a man he begins at once to recall all he has ever read concerning the eyes of Odalisques and long-eyed Circassians whom the Oriental poets are never done with praising. The story is that Mdme. Hading owes this marvellous length of eye to artificial means used by her parents in her childhood. It is said that it is a common practice among the Turks, who hold long eyes in such exalted esteem, to lengthen, by cutting the corners, the eyes of girls who are being raised for the harem. This is done very early, at the age of two or three years, and the outer corner is deftly slit with a lancet, about the twelfth part of an inch. While the wound is healing the lids are drawn outwards every day, and when it is quite cured the eye is still submitted to this drawing process every day for a long time, with the eventual result that it becomes ideally long and narrow, and fulfils the ideal of the "unspeakable Turk" when he is in search of a new favourite. It is said that the Laura Schirmer, who was recently reported to have been poisoned in the palace of the Sultan, first obtained his favour through the unusual length and beauty of her eyes. The story about Mdme. Hading goes on to say that her father had been in Turkey and had seen this practice, and determined to try it on his little girl, who was then a pretty baby of three years, with bright brown eyes and a mop of yellow curls, and already taking part in pieces requiring babies. Whether the story is true or not, one thing is certain, which is that the actress from the Gymnase has the most beautiful and remarkable eyes of any woman on the stage.

ECHOES FROM FAIRYLAND.

Among the good cottagers of Sutherland the old faiths are indeed not dead Here are some stories that they tell, and firmly believe.

THE CHANGELING.

A woman when out shearing laid her baby down under a hedge, and went back from time to time to look at it. She was going once to give it suck when it began to yell and cry in such a frightful way that she was quite alarmed. "Lay it down and leave it, as you value your child," said a man reaping near her. Half an hour later she came back, and, finding the child apparently in its right mind again, she gave it the breast. The man smiled, and told her that he had seen her own infant carried off by the "good people," and a fairy changeling left in its place. When the "folk" saw that their screaming little imp was not noticed, and would get nothing, they thought it best to take it back at once, and replace the little boy.

THE FAIRY SEEKING SALVATION.

An old man sat in the gloaming by a dyke in Strath Oikel. It was Sunday evening; he read in a Gaelic psalm-book, and he was alone. Suddenly he perceived that the mist had rolled up close to him, and he felt a cold sough or swirl of wind in his face, so strong that it made him look up. A voice called "Geordie, are you seeing anything there for us?" "No," he said, when there was a loud, an exceedingly loud and sharp cry, as of one in distress, which wailed away among the echoes of the rocks till it died up the valley.

DONALD GOW AND THE FAIRY HUNT.

Three conical hills all much of the same shape and size, and of which two have the same name (Torr Berrichan), are the principal haunts of the fairies in Sutherland. They are of the kind called "Dressed fairies," affecting green clothes, horns, bagpipes, reel-tunes, and hounds. They hunt three or four days in the week, and have their meets and *morts* like their betters. Donald Gow, as he sat resting after ploughing, once heard the hunt, and all "the horns of elfland" faintly blowing. Two strange-looking hounds, with hanging tongues and forbidding aspects, bounded up to him and sniffed at his knee. He was horribly frightened, when a voice cried, "Down! It's only old Donald Gow! Let him be."—From the "Folklore of Sutherland," by Miss Dempster, in the *Folk Lore Journal*.

"NOT UNDERSTANDED OF THE PEOPLE."

The Church Congress has been discussing, and not without reason, the accommodation of the Prayer-book services to the needs of the people. The truth is, says a clerical writer in the *Cornhill*, that the Book of Common Prayer is largely written in a language "not understanded of the people."

"My dear Mrs. ——," said a Yorkshire vicar to an obstinate parishioner's wife, "your husband is really killing himself with those quack pills. It's a case of suicide—a downright sin."

"Yes, sir," replied the tearful partner, "I know it, and many's the time I've prayed against it in the Church service."

"In the Church service?" said the vicar, a little doubtfully; "you mean when we pray for the sick?"

"Oh no, sir," was the reply; "I mean where we always say in the Litany—isn't it?—'From all false doctoring, good Lord deliver us.'"

But nothing more clearly indicates the utter lack of intelligence with which some of the poor regard the services of the Church than the fact that once upon a time I came upon a youthful curate solemnly and devoutly marrying the father of a bridegroom to the mother of his bride in the presence of their own proper partners. Seven or eight couples had given notice, and the congregation was large. Whilst one curate registered the couples in the vestry another married them in succession with such expedition as a slight stutter would permit. In the vestry were two young people being registered whose names were, let us say, Jones and Smith. Coming around to the chancel again, one was a little surprised to find the old clerk inquiring among the congregation for a Mr. Smith and a Mrs. or Miss Jones. When I next looked in his direction he had brought up to the chancel steps a gentleman well stricken in years and dressed in a sleeved waistcoat. The bride was a broad, comely woman whose turned-up sleeves left bare two monstrous crimson arms. Oppressed by an uncomfortable

suspicion I hurried to the vestry, and there found the young people, Jones and Smith, just paying the fees.

"Is your father here?" said I to the bridegroom.—"Yes, sir."

"Is your mother here?" to the bride.—"Yes, sir."

"Now," said I to Jones the younger, "look through this door and tell me if that is your father being married there."

"Well, sir," returned Jones, after a leisurely inspection, "he's having it read over to him."

"Is your mother alive?"—"She's in church."

It was the work of an instant to rush around and stop the service. But when the couple were dragged asunder, Jones the elder, in reply to an indignant inquiry as to what he meant by it, coolly replied, "Well, he" (indicating the penitent clerk with a jerk of his grimy thumb) "told us to come this way." That couple had been charged by mention of "the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed," to say whether they knew any impediment why they might not lawfully be joined together in matrimony; and they heard it in silence. So did the wife of the one and the husband of the other. I have often wondered how far they would have gone without remonstrance. Perhaps the demand for a ring would have precipitated the crisis.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

THEOLOGY.

COX, SAMUEL, D.D. "The House and its Builder: with other Discourses." (Fisher Unwin.)
[A volume of various subjects; described by the author as "A book for the doubtful." Pp. 195, paper covers. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]

FREMANTLE, the Hon. W. H. "The Eighty-eights." (James Clarke and Co.)
[The reprint of five sermons—(1) The Armada; (2) The England of Elizabeth; (3) The Revolution: its Causes; (4) The Revolution: its Political Results; and (5) The Revolution: its Ecclesiastical Results. Pp. 84, paper covers, 1*s.* 6*d.*]

"THE TESTIMONY OF THE UNSEEN." (Kegan Paul.)
[A series of communications received from the spirit-world by a medium. A previous volume described the general order of things in the spirit world: this book deals with some special experiences, and consists mainly of personal narratives. Pp. 57, paper covers. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*]

THOMPSON, HUGH MILLER, D.D. "The World and the Kingdom." (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.)
[A volume of lectures on the Law of Growth, the Struggle for Mastery, the Stepchild of Time, the Child in the Manger, and the Seed growing secretly. Pp. 145, cloth.]

WELLDON, the Rev. J. E. C., M.A. "The Spiritual Life, and other Sermons." (Macmillan.)

WHYMPER, Bro. HENRY JOSIAH. "The Religion of Freemasonry." (London: George Kenning.)
["The object of this book is to draw the attention of Freemasons . . . to the circumstance that the original religious principles of Freemasonry were based on Christian Catholicity." Bro. Hughan contributes an introduction, the volume being edited by Bro. G. W. Speth. Pp. 260, cloth.]

WILSON, the Rev. JAMES, M.A. "Some Contributions to the Religious Thought of Our Time." (Macmillan.)

FICTION.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER. "My Poor Dick." (F. V. White and Co.)
[The second edition of a shilling novelette. Pp. 110. paper covers.]

LINDSAY, Lady. "Caroline." (Bentley.)
[A novel in one volume. Pp. 288, cloth.]

BLACK, WILLIAM. "In Far Lochaber." (Sampson Low.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

EDUCATIONAL.

JANAU, ELPHEGE. "French Commercial Correspondence." (Longmans.)
[This little work is uniform with a Manual of German Commercial Correspondence to which we have already made reference. It claims to afford a greater variety of letters than is usual: letters in French and in English (for translation into French) are given: idioms are explained in notes; subjects for letter writing are appended; and two vocabularies complete the volume. Pp. 222, cloth. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]

SCIENCE.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM B. "Nature and Man: Essays Scientific and Philosophical." (Kegan Paul.)
An introductory memoir of some 152 pages is contributed to this volume by Mr. J. Estlin Carpenter, and there is a portrait. The essays discuss the study of physiology, the brain, the psychology of belief, human automatism, the deep sea and its contents, &c. A list of Dr. Carpenter's writings is appended. Pp. 483.]

POLITICAL.

LEFEVRE, the Rt. Hon. G. SHAW, M.P. "Incidents of Coercion." (Kegan Paul.)
[A Journal of Visits to Ireland in 1882 and 1888. Loughrea and Portumna were the chief places visited by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. In two appendices are contained Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Prison Experiences and a note by Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Punishment of Political Prisoners. Pp. 130, paper covers. Price 1*s.*]

MINTON, FRANCIS, M.A. "Capital and Wages." (Kegan Paul.)
[A discussion of value, wealth, capital, and wages, in the course of which the author brings forward a new theory of capital to explain "over production" and the functions of credit. Pp 441, cloth. Price 15*s.*]

STRACHEY, SIR JOHN, G.C.S.I. "India." (Kegan Paul.)
[An elaborate description of India, compiled from a series of lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1881. The Constitution, the army, the taxation, the public works, the laws, and the education of India are all dealt with; three chapters are devoted to the description of an Indian province, and two to the Native States and Bengal. The map prefixed is taken from Sir William Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer." Pp. 400, cloth. Price 15*s.*]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Society of Engineers, Westminster Town Hall, 7.30.
Banquet to the Chairman of the London School Board by Members of Board, Hôtel Métropole.
Dean of Exeter on "Geometry," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
Russell Biggs on "The Political Outlook," Harrow Liberal Club, 8.15.
B. Malden on "The Stars," Tottenham Court-road Chapel, 8.15.
Prof. Emslie on "The Story of Creation," Regent's Park Chapel, 8.45.
W. Baskerville on "The Tower," Lambeth Field Club, Hawkstone Hall, 8.
Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 5.
Free Land League, National Liberal Club, 3.
Reception of Delegates attending the International Trades Union Congress, Westminster Palace Hotel, 8.
Westminster Debating Society, St. James' Palace Hotel, Competitive Examinations, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Parliament reassembles.
Parnell Commission—Royal Courts of Justice.
Ancient Merchants Lecture—the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Finsbury Chapel, 12.
British Phrenological Association, Memorial Hall—Mr. B. Hollander on "The Old and New Phrenology," 8.
Kensington Orchestral Society, 115, Cromwell-road—Musical Evening, 8.30.
Central Chamber of Agriculture—Society of Arts, 11.
Society of Biblical Archæology, Conduit-street, W., 8.
Royal Victoria Hall—Mr. W. Lant Carpenter on "The Phonograph and Graphophone," 8.

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LIGURIA	4,638	4,200	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Jan. 4
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Jan. 18

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.

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AUTUMN TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship "GARONNE," 3,876 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from TILBURY DOCKS, LONDON, on the 15th November, for a FIVE WEEKS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Tangier, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Civita Vecchia for Rome, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, for Riviera, Malaga, &c., arriving in London on the 22nd December.

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SOUTH of FRANCE, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, &c.—For the special accommodation of invalids and families requiring assistance *en route* between London and the South of France, Messrs. THOS. COOK and SON will send a Conductor through from London to Mentone, leaving London every Tuesday morning, commencing November 6. All passengers travelling with Thos. Cook and Son's tickets will have the assistance of the Conductor without any extra charge or fee.

For particulars of train service, tickets, &c., apply to any of the branch offices, or to THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

The TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL DINNER in AID of the FUNDS of the Hospital will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 21, in the WHITEHALL ROOMS of the Hotel Métropôle. The Right Hon. the Earl of DERBY, K.G. (Vice-President of the Hospital), in the Chair. Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards, a list of whom will shortly be published, are requested to kindly send their names.

A. E. READE, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary

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Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

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WILLIAM T. GRANT Secretary.

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WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

COLONY OF VICTORIA.

THE MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSIONERS' LOAN, 1888. For £250,000, at 4 per cent.

Authorized by Acts of the Victorian Parliament No. 552, of 1876, Nos. 749 and 753, of 1883.

The NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA and the COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA (LIMITED), as agents for the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners, have been authorized to negotiate, in accordance with the above-named Acts, a Loan of £250,000, which is required for the purpose of improving the Port of Melbourne.

The Loan will be issued in Debentures for £100, £500, £1,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., to commence from the 1st July, 1888, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st January and 1st July in each year, at the National Bank of Australasia, London, where also the principal will be payable on the 1st July, 1918. The first coupon will be due on the 1st January, 1889.

The Loan will be secured upon the tolls, rates, charges, fines, rents, and other profits, authorized to be received by the Commissioners.

The net Revenue of the Trust during the last six months of 1877 (the first collections of the Trust), and annually since, amounted to:—

From July 1st to December 31st,	1877	£44,433
From January 1st to	"	1878	86,745
"	"	"	1879	78,517
"	"	"	1880	71,262
"	"	"	1881	86,642
"	"	"	1882	110,848
"	"	"	1883	104,000
"	"	"	1884	113,141
"	"	"	1885	127,276
"	"	"	1886	142,856
"	"	"	1887	145,761

The present loan will be applied in carrying out the recommendations contained in a report of Sir John Coode, C.E., who visited Melbourne in 1878, and made a thorough inspection of the port.

TENDERS will be received at The National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall-street, not later than 2 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, where and when they will be opened in presence of such of the applicants as may attend.

The Loan will be allotted to the highest bidders; but no Tender will be accepted at less than £101 for every £100 in Debentures.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be preferentially accepted, and should the equivalent tenders exceed the amount to be allotted a *pro rata* distribution will be made.

Payment will be required as follows, viz., £5 per cent. on application; so much on allotment as to leave 90 per cent. unpaid, and the balance on Tuesday, 11th December, 1888.

Allotment Letters will be exchangeable for Debentures when the payments have been duly made.

A Stock Exchange quotation will be applied for in the usual way.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the undermentioned Banks, where also copies of Acts and specimens of Debentures can be inspected

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 149, Leadenhall-street, E.C.,
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA (LIMITED), 1, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

London, E.C., November 2, 1888.

Established 1868

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F. H. ROCKE.

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W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

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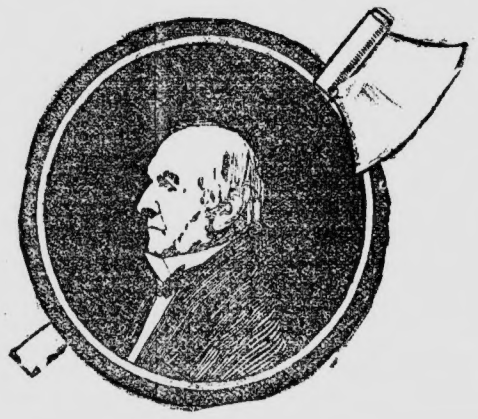

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